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Knox Launching Sept. 17; Croat Dictator Arrested; U. S. Sea-Air Growth Urged

The World's Day—September 11, 1944

New England: Maine Yard to Launch Destroyer

The 2,250-ton destroyer U. S. S. Frank Knox, honoring the late Secretary of the Navy, will be launched at the Bath Iron Works on Sept. 17 at 2:25 p. m. Mrs. Annie Reid Knox, widow of Secretary Knox, will sponsor the ship. [Page 2.]

Twelve more gasoline-station operators were suspended by the Office of Price Administration in Boston for accepting counterfeit "TT" and 100-gallon inventory coupons. Suspensions ranged from one month to "the duration."

Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan of Boston today received a letter from William V. Ward, union leader, asking that he tell police officers they have a right to join the union of their choice "for the purpose of collective bargaining" though not with freedom to strike. [Page 2.]

Europe: Croat Dictator Reported in Tito's Hands

Ante Pavelic, Nazi puppet dictator of Croatia, has been arrested by revolutionaries and handed over to Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), according to the United Nations Radio at Algiers.

Gen. Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, former Interior Commissioner for the French Committee of National Liberation, will leave for Washington shortly to represent France as Ambassador to the United States, the Paris Radio reported.

Daughter of Pierre Laval, Marie Jose, and her husband Count René de Chambrun have been released by Paris police after several hours of questioning, the Ministry of the Interior and the Prefect of Police announced.

Exchange ships Gripsholm, Drottningholm and Arundel Castle have sailed from Goteborg carrying 2,652 Americans, British, and Dominion prisoners of war and civilian internees to Liverpool, England.

German Legation members and their wives, numbering about 100, left the Finnish Capital by train for Turku, where they boarded a steamer for Stockholm, Helsinki announced.

Confiscation of property of Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to London and ex-President of the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds; Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, and Achille Starace, former Chief of Staff of the Fascist Militia, has been ordered by the Italian High Commission on Fascist Graft, a Rome dispatch said.

Dr. Karl Friedrich Goerdeler, former Leipzig Mayor described as ringleader in the July 20 plot to kill Hitler, has been sentenced to capital punishment along with six other "politicians," the Berlin Radio disclosed.

German Ambassador to Portugal Baron Oswald von Hoyningen-Huene, has been recalled to Berlin, the Bern Radio said.

Spanish Falangist headquarters in Paris has been taken over by the Spanish National Union, an anti-Franco group that has been active in the French movement of resistance to the Germans.

Washington: Land Backs U. S. Sea-Air Growth

The United States should permit steamship companies to develop air and sea service to assure postwar trade prosperity, said Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, in supporting legislation to this effect before the House Merchant Marine Committee. [Page 3.]

To cope with ration-stamp counterfeiters and distributors, the OPA announced that it has set up a division similar to the Secret Service to be headed by Robert R. Ehrlich, OPA Chief Investigator. This announcement was made upon the New York arrest of four counterfeiters and seizure of their equipment.

Troop A of the 8th Cavalry has been cited for battle honors by President Roosevelt for "individual and collective gallantry" in the Admiralty Islands while taking a jungle strong point from a Japanese force twice the size of its own.

Rayon-yarn production allocated for civilian consumption will be distributed on a "current monthly eligibility" basis beginning Nov. 1, the War Production Board announced. The poundage will be determined by the processors' previous consumption of silk and nylon.

National: Australian Warning of Pearl Harbor?

Representative Harness (R) of Indiana declared in the House "there appears to be abundant evidence" that 72 hours before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, the Australian Government advised Washington a Japanese aircraft-carrier force was headed toward Pearl Harbor. He said he was informed the information was not relayed to Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, who was commanding Army forces in Hawaii.

The most extensive traffic check ever attempted was made over the week end, according to California officials, who said citations were given to 4,545 motorists out of 15,000 autos checked. The check was made for everything from broken windshield wipers to drunkenness.

Americas: Argentina Quits Solidarity Unit

Argentina is withdrawing its delegate from the Emergency Committee for Inter-American Political Defense which meets at Montevideo, Uruguay, the Foreign Ministry announced in Buenos Aires.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek has left Rio de Janeiro for the United States after spending several weeks in Brazil, the Argentine Government news agency announced.

Coal Picture 'Not Pleasant' As Oil Prospects Look Better

Fuel authorities today declared that New England may expect a much easier situation in the matter of fuel oil for this winter if the European war ends by December 1; but that, war or no war, the coal picture is "not pleasant."

William H. Day, General Chairman of the New England Shippers Advisory Board called a meeting at the Hotel Statler in Boston for Thursday, September 28, and said, "Coal cars are short; box cars are very tight, and we face serious trouble in New England this winter unless something is done to improve the situation by faster unloading and loading by the shippers and receivers and even more efficient handling by our railroads."

In fact, he predicted that the end of the war in Europe would result in a much tighter car situation all over the East, with cars being commandeered by the West Coast for stepping up the Pacific end of the war.

On the other hand, Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association here, commenting on the

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Norwood—Today, tomorrow and Wednesday.

Winthrop—Tomorrow.

Belgium: Turmoil Confronts Rulers

Once more the little kingdom of Belgium is free, with its Government already established in Brussels.

Although the Germans, owing to their rapid departure from Belgian soil, did not succeed in destroying Belgium's industries on the same scale as in France and elsewhere, yet the Belgian Cabinet has momentous problems on picking up the reins of government. An article dealing with this situation will be found on the first page of the Second Section.

P. A. C. Starts Setting-Up Of Women Groups

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A women's committee for Greater Boston will be set up by the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at a meeting in the Parker House tomorrow night. This introduces the biggest effort that labor has ever made here to organize women for politics.

Formation of the Boston committee will complete a week's work in New England by Mrs. Louise L. McLaren, Field Representative of the Women's Division of the National C. I. O. P. A. C. She and Miss Annie Laurie Seeling of Boston, who is in charge of the Women's Division of the P. A. C. in New England, organized women's committees last week in New Bedford, Salem, Lawrence and Fall River. Tonight they install a committee at Springfield.

After the making of the Boston committee, Mrs. McLaren will return to her New York headquarters for a few days, then go to Indiana and Illinois for a similar drive. Miss Seeling will continue to organize in other cities of New England.

The women's committees will include both labor and non-labor women.

Women in Majority

Addressing the political conference of the Massachusetts C. I. O. at the Parker House yesterday afternoon, Mrs. McLaren said that 60 per cent of the eligible voters this year were women, that the P. A. C. could not win its campaign for Roosevelt and Truman without them, and that the Democratic and Republican parties were courting women as never before.

The C. I. O. session made one new indorsement, that of State Senator James P. McAndrews of Adams for the Democratic nomination for Congress. He is running in the First District for the seat

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Roosevelt and Churchill at Quebec; Americans Down 130 German Planes; Russians Drive Across Transylvania

© Harris & Ewing

Another Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting

Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt, who have arrived in Quebec with a large array of political and military authorities for their eighth war conference.

Allied chieftains meet informally at railway siding prior to conference which is expected to map final steps of war and study postwar problems.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Sept. 11—Under a cloudless sky by the blue St. Lawrence Franklin D. Roosevelt met Winston Churchill today.

It was their eighth meeting since they saluted each other in a landlocked Newfoundland bay before Pearl Harbor.

The two English-speaking leaders are here with military staffs to discuss concluding phases of the European war, the Pacific war, and emergent postwar problems.

Premier Stalin was unable to attend the conference. It was announced that military affairs kept him at home.

Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied their husbands.

The first meeting was as picturesque as it was informal. The big Roosevelt special train, drawn by a monster, newly painted Canadian Pacific engine —No. 6218—drew into the siding at the freight station at Wolfe's Cove, just under the cliff leading up to the historic Plains of Abraham.

Group of Dignitaries Wait

A group of dignatories including the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, Princess Alice, his wife, and Prime Minister MacKenzie King waited informally to greet their guest.

Blazing red coats of Canadian mounted police lined the platform.

Then at 10:05 o'clock, another train, a Canadian National, pulled in across the freight siding. The train halted, the conductor emerged from the final pullman car, the "Bonaventure," and busily wiped the brass rail. A minute later the small, portly figure that the whole world knows came down the steps.

Mr. Churchill looked bronzed and cheerful. He was in nautical costume, the uniform of the famous Trinity House Pilots of which he is an honorary member. He wored a visored captain's hat, a serge uniform obvious of old usage and showing a distinctly shiny surface.

In his hands was a gold-headed stick, across his chest dangled a gold chain. He walked briskly across the tracks over to the other platform, up a ramp at which President Roosevelt had emerged and was sitting in an open car.

"How Are You, Frank?"

Mr. Roosevelt waited expectantly as the little crowd approached. He wore a panama hat, blue bow tie, and blue suit. The two men came to each other. There was no doubt of their cordiality.

"How are you, Frank?"

"I'm very glad to see you," ejaculated the President.

Meanwhile Mrs. Roosevelt was greeting the gracious Mrs. Churchill. Both women are decidedly tall. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a rose-colored dress, Mrs. Churchill a gray-tailored suit. Both had furs. A minute later they presented a striking picture as they

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V-E Reconversion Plan Hailed by Congressmen

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The Government's blueprint for partial industrial reconversion following Germany's defeat, made public over the week end, has been warmly received by congressmen, despite some criticism of certain details.

The high lights of the 7,000-word report which ranged all over the economic field in its proposals to get the wheels of private industry turning after V-E Day (the term War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes is using to signify victory in Europe) include:

1. Return to the 40-hour week as a means of spreading the work. Exceptions would be made to assure adequate production of war requirements and to take care of especially tight labor areas.

Price Ceilings

2. Preparation by the Office of Price Administration of price ceilings on civilian items that have been out of production during the war that will allow for increased material, labor, and other costs. Mr. Byrnes suggested that OPA allow a fixed-percentage increase in prices of such items as automobiles, radios, and refrigerators and then make adjustments later.

3. Requests that states liberalize unemployment compensation benefits. Mr. Byrnes also expressed the hope that after the election, Congress would provide for more liberal benefit payments, as he had previously recommended—a maximum of $20 a week for 26 weeks. Several influential congressmen, he said, had told him more liberal benefits might be obtainable after Nov. 7.

4. Disclosing that food surpluses rather than food shortages faced the country on V-E Day, Mr. Byrnes recommended that Congress appropriate $2,000,000,000 to implement its promise in the Steagall amendment to support prices at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war. When peace comes, he said, food reserves in military theaters will become surpluses. About 6,000,000 tons of food would be available, against requirements of 3,900,000 tons for the first six months of 1945 he explained.

Tax Revision

5. Calling for tax revision after the war, Mr. Byrnes asked Congress to eliminate the excess-profits tax on V-J Day (victory over Japan) rather than V-E Day. He also suggested that manufacturers be allowed to depreciate new machinery for tax purposes by substantial amounts when purchased. Britain has such a plan, he said. It would induce many companies to hazard new ventures, thereby increasing employment, he added.

6. The Army Service Forces has been commanded to cut back current strategic reserves—that is, supplies of initial equipment for an additional 1,000,000 men, by 50 per cent. It also has been directed to reduce supply depot stocks from three months supply of anticipated issue to two months of expected issue for items vital to combat and 1½ months for expected issue of other items.

7. Cutback procedures disclosed to become effective on Germany's defeat that will reduce war requirements by approximately 40 per cent. Privately owned plants to be released from war production ahead of Government-owned plants, which will be kept in operation or reserve until it is quite clear their production no longer is needed. Competing units in the same industry would

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Paris Cabinet Gives 8 Posts To 'Resisters'

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 11—The new Cabinet of "National Unanimity" which Gen. Charles de Gaulle has now formed in Paris is significant for two chief reasons.

First, it contains more Resistance leaders from inside France than from outside. And, second, it includes as Minister of State, M. Jales Jeanneney, President of the Senate under the Third Republic, and General de Gaulle has announced his intention of giving similar posts in the Cabinet to other "personalities particularly representative of republican institutions."

Taken together, these two facts give the first valid indication of what sort of government the Fourth Republic is going to have during the interim period between now and the Constituent Assembly.

Men of Real Stature

It is a government in which General de Gaulle remains the unchallenged Head of Government—it is interesting, incidentally, that he does not include himself as part of the Cabinet, nor take any such title as Prime Minister or President of the Council, as was usual under the Third Republic.

But he has not hesitated to bring into his Cabinet men of real stature who, while they accept and follow him, have ideas and character of their own.

Of 21 members of the Cabinet, eight are leaders of various Resistance groups. Among them are Georges Bidault, René Capitant, Henri Pierre Frenay, Robert Lacoste and François de Menthon.

Also, there are six Deputies and two Senators who took an active part in the Resistance movement, among them, M. Jeanneney, Paul Giacobby [both Senators], Augustine Laurent, and Pierre Mendès-France.

Foreign Affairs Post

One of the most significant appointments is that of Georges Bidault as Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Bidault was and is President of the National Council of Resistance. That is to say, he is probably the leading figure in the French Resistance movement.

All who know him agree he is a big figure who may play a big part in framing the new France. It is still too soon to form any concrete idea of his foreign policy, but, presumably, his ideas coincide

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U. S. Artillery Shelling Reich For First Time

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American fighters, escorting 1,000 heavy bombers, have shot down 130 enemy aircraft in one of the greatest air battles ever fought over Germany. The bombers attacked synthetic oil plants and other targets behind the Siegfried Line. In two days American air power has destroyed 255 of the Luftwaffe's sorely needed planes and done incalculable damage to Germany's war potential.

Meanwhile, Allied armies are slowly but steadily stepping up their pressure on the approaches to the Siegfried Line against formidable German resistance.

American First Army units have freed Luxembourg, Capital of the tiny Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and are within 8½ miles of the key German city of Aachen, which reportedly is under artillery fire.

To the north, above Hasselt in Belgium, the First Army and British Second Army have joined forces directly opposite the supposedly weak northern hinge of the Siegfried defenses. Some British spearheads are officially reported to have pushed into Holland, 25 to 35 miles east of Antwerp.

South of Luxemburg, the American Third Army continues to widen its bridgeheads across the Moselle against the sternest opposition the Germans are putting up

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Balkans Lost to Hitler; Hungary Left in Lurch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 11—Hitler's position in the Balkans is irretrievably lost and German troops marooned there are hardly likely to return to the Reich, for at the present rate of advance the presence of Russian troops on the Adriatic is a matter only of days.

Simultaneously, the Russian drive toward Transylvania may soon result in their fanning out into the great Hungarian Plain whence the road leads to Vienna.

Today Russian and Romanian troops are closing in around Transylvania on three sides, especially threatening it from the east now that the important center of Cluj—Kolosvar—has been captured.

The Hungarians will undoubtedly fight for Transylvania, but it is doubtful whether they can long resist, especially since the Germans can give them little help, and since it is essential that they reserve their forces for the defense of Hungary itself. Moreover, the Russians are attacking through the Dukla Pass further north which leads into eastern Hungarian-occupied Slovakia.

Hitler's greatest concern in Southeast Europe today is how to extricate the German troops, estimated still to number 150,000, left mainly in Greece.

They can only escape through difficult Balkan passes where they cannot expect any help from local populations. The one main railroad, Salonika-Skoplje-Nish-Bel-

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'Listen, Bossy, It's Like This . . .'

By a Staff Photographer

'Farmer' Twitchell Inspects His Stock

Clyde Twitchell, Jr., of South Braintree, Mass., drops in for a visit with Queen Onyx at the Brockton Fair. Clyde has a keen listener, and if his finger is any indication he certainly is driving home his point.

Dewey Backs Willkie Stand On Two Major Policy Issues

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 11—From a standpoint of both politics and policy, Governor Thomas E. Dewey today made significant additions to his Louisville foreign-affairs speech when he declared at a press conference here in the capital of the Farm Belt that no issue of sovereignty need keep the United States from full membership in a world-security organization.

There was political significance in the fact that the Republican presidential nominee emphasized his agreement with Wendell L. Willkie, the G. O. P.'s 1940 candidate, on two major points in Mr. Willkie's article in the current Collier's. These points were: The inseparability of domestic and foreign policy and that the argument over national sovereignty is a "shibboleth."

There was policy significance in the fact that Governor Dewey expressly stated it to be his view that both the Republican and Democratic Parties are completely in agreement on the proposition that commitments to secure the peace by joint force is a constructive use of sovereignty over which intelligent persons do not debate.

While Mr. Dewey's comment on the Willkie article was not at his own initiative, but stemmed from questions raised by correspondents who met with him shortly after his arrival this morning, the Governor appeared to stress his full

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British Press: Set Hard Terms Against Germany at Quebec

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 11—Sir Harold Alexander, now commanding Allied forces in Italy, may be the British representative on the supreme commission of control which the Quebec conference is expected to set up for Germany, it is suggested here in some quarters. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower may be the American delegate, the British Sunday Times forecast.

Main attention here today is being concentrated on the coming meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Quebec. This is expected to settle the future of Germany which, in turn, is considered vitally to affect the future of Britain for a long time.

Though in some circles a sharp division is drawn between the Nazis and the rest of the German people, flying bomb attacks on southern England have had the general effect of bringing about hardening of British opinion as to the proper treatment of Germany after the war.

Severe Terms Demanded

This is true not only in London, where it is natural enough, but also in the provinces. Many of the most important newspapers in the northern half of Britain, including the Glasgow Record, the Sheffield Telegraph, and the Manchester Daily Despatch, this morning demand that Britain should abandon its traditional policy of making things easy for the vanquished and impose severe terms.

The point generally emphasized is that not only should a satisfactory settlement be imposed, but it should be rigorously maintained during the years to come. In this matter, the attitude of the United States is regarded as of paramount importance.

Britain has been without flying-bomb attacks for nearly a fortnight. There is a notable lightening of tension in the atmosphere, though official speakers over the week end have shown a tendency to tone down the theme of London's ordeal being over. Lord Dudley Midland, Regional Commissioner, speaking at Birmingham, said "It is possible, even probable,

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Nazis Get Order Not to Kill Selves

ROME, Sept. 11 (AP)—Nazi soldiers in eastern France have been warned not to commit suicide because in time of war it is considered an act of desertion, a captured enemy order released by Allied headquarters disclosed today.

The order disclosed that two officers and a noncom had taken their lives recently.

Destroyer Frank Knox To Leave Ways Sunday

A destroyer named in honor of the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox will be launched at the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, Sunday, Sept. 17, at 2:25 p. m., the First Naval District announced today.

The launching ceremonies will be conducted by high-ranking Navy Department officials from Washington with Mrs. Annie Reid Knox, widow of Secretary Knox, naming the 2,250-ton destroyer.

"With it will go the flaming spirit of that man," declared Colonel Knox's successor, James V. Forrestal, in announcing two weeks after the passing of Secretary Knox that a destroyer under construction at the Bath Iron Works would bear the name of Frank Knox.

Born in Boston, William Franklin Knox, more widely known as Frank Knox, received his elementary education in Grand Rapids, Mich. He graduated from Alma College and it was during his senior year that he and 15 other men he had recruited enlisted in the Michigan Militia at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. During his career Mr. Knox saw service in three major wars fought by the United States.

He was a member of the famous "Rough Riders," under the command of Col. Leonard Wood and Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt. In this unit he took part in the charge of San Juan Hill, as a buck private.

In 1917 he entered the Officers' Training Course at Madison Barracks, N. Y., as a private and was commissioned Captain of Cavalry. He served in France during World War I, advancing to the rank of Major. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Reserve in 1923 and was promoted to Colonel in 1937, holding the latter commission on the inactive list until his passing.

After his discharge from the Army in 1898 Mr. Knox began his newspaper career as a political writer for the Grand Rapids Herald. His rise in the newspaper field was rapid. After holding the city editor's post on the Herald and then its circulation manager, he undertook his first venture as a publisher with a weekly, the Sault St. Marie Journal, in Michigan, which he converted into a daily. Step by step he acquired other papers until he finally became publisher of the Chicago Daily News, having bought a controlling interest in that publication with Theodore T. Ellis.

When he took oath of office as Secretary of the Navy in 1940 he divested himself of active direction of his newspaper properties.

In the less than four years of Secretary Knox's administration, including the first 29 months of World War II, the United States Navy grew from third place to by far the most powerful aggregation of fighting ships and trained men in history.

Rise Is Noted In Workmen's Compensation

State legislatures have a tendency to extend the workmen's compensation laws requiring payments to workers sustaining injuries arising out of their employment, Mrs. Emma Sanborn Tousant of Boston told the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions at the opening of its 30th annual meeting at the Hotel Statler today.

Mrs. Tousant, who is Chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, is President of the International Association.

She said that the trend among legislators has been to increase the benefits and to provide an amount of compensation approximating the mean average earnings of employees in a state.

The legislatures in all the states went rather slowly in the earlier years of workmen's compensation, she noted, because they feared the test of the constitutionality of the law.

"Each state approached the law from its own economic and humanitarian needs," she said. "Some industrial states, recognizing an occupational disease as a hazard of their industry and realizing that this is a hazard just as much as the loss of an arm, passed occupational disease statutes.

"The amount of compensation was determined by each individual state according to its economic status, that is, whether industrial, nonindustrial or agricultural. This is proper, since compensation is payable to the employee in lieu of wages."

Mrs. Toussant reported that it was now authoritatively settled that the state has the power to establish a compulsory insurance system for all employers by requiring every employer to take out a policy of insurance, or to make a deposit of securities with public authorities, or to pay money into a state fund to be used to compensate employees for injuries received in the course of their employment.

Miss Mary Donlon, Vice-Chairman of the Industrial Board of the New York Department of Labor, told the convention that reemployment of veterans can be encouraged by establishment of second-injury funds. These would be designed to protect employers from increases in costs of compensation for accidents among workmen they hire who have been previously injured.

A pioneer law of this type went into effect in New York this year, Miss Donlon pointed out. It provides a special fund to cover second injuries or occupational diseases suffered by workers who had previously been partially disabled.

The law was passed by the New York Legislature and signed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey last April.

What's Home Without a Fireplace?

Home Setting Provided at Annual Boston Furniture Show

Mrs. John Cadogan, left, and Mrs. Francis Callahan, right, single out their choice for a postwar hearth. Mrs. Cadogan awaits not only a postwar furniture production boom, but also the homecoming of her husband, who has been absent from fireplace scenes like this since he joined the Seabees 18 months ago. The exhibit is in Mechanics Building.

Coeds Taking the Lead In Registration at B. U.

Coeds are rolling up a large majority as Boston University opens its 76th academic year today. Freshmen began registering in the Colleges of Business Administration, Liberal Arts, Practical Arts and Letters, and the School of Education.

Upperclassmen and freshmen at the College of Music will enroll tomorrow and Wednesday, and classes will begin in all but one of the University's undergraduate colleges on Thursday. Though registration figures are not yet available, University officials anticipate a marked increase over last year in the size of the student body.

Girls in the Sargent College of Physical Education are now carrying out their annual fall camp program at Peterborough, N. H., and will not return for registration until October 2.

In the graduate division, law school students will register for the fall semester on Sept. 25. Operating on a wartime speed-up plan, the School of Law continued classes after graduation to allow students to obtain a full semester's credit during the summer.

Under a similar wartime schedule, the University's School of Medicine began its 73d session immediately after Commencement last May and will start its second semester Sept. 28. The School of Social Work holds registration Wednesday and opens classes a week from today.

War service has not only called many students, but faculty members as well. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, announces 91 changes for the new year with 46 new appointments, 22 promotions, 21 leaves of absence, one transfer and one retirement.

With registration tomorrow and Matriculation Day exercises in Robinson Chapel, Wednesday afternoon, the School of Theology will open its 196th year of continuous service in training young men for the ministry. Dr. Marsh and Earl Marlatt, dean of the school, revealed today that new appointments at the School of Theology include: Dr. Adolph Keller, professor at Basle University, Basle, Switzerland, and President of the World Council of Churches, to teach the courses in the World Mission of Christianity formerly taught by Pro.. Basil Mathews; Dr. L. Harold DeWolf to teach the second semester course in Systematic Theology last year taught by Dr. F. Gerald Ensley; Stanley H. Martin, formerly Director of the Wesley Foundation at the University of Iowa and more recently Chaplain and Professor of Psychology at Simpson College, to teach first semester classes in Young People's Work and Curriculum of Religious Education, both in the department of Religious Education; the Rev. Emory S. Bucke, pastor of the Hyde Park Methodist Church, to teach a course in "Ministry to the Underprivileged or Case Work for Ministry", in the department of Social Ethics; Dr. Edwin P. Booth to teach a second semester elective course for seniors on "Preaching Through Biography"; Dr. Ralph W. Decker to be Registrar and Director of the Division of Religious Education and to teach "Junior Practice Preaching" courses in the Homiletics Department. A Naval Chaplain nationally known will offer a course in Ministry to servicemen.

Women Committees Set Up By P. A. C. in the Bay State

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of Representative Allen T. Treadway (R), who is retiring.

Losses in the July primaries where the C. I. O. indorsed several with little prospect of success led to a policy of centralization for the November elections. At the opening of the meeting Joseph A. Salerno, State C. I. O. President and New England Director of the P. A. C., emphasized the need of concentration on candidates who had a possibility of being elected. This plan, he reported, had the unanimous support of the State C. I. O. committee.

Declines to Indorse

Subsequently the wish to keep the PAC campaign from spreading out too thin to be effective led to the conference declining to indorse Frederick T. McDermott of Medford (D) for Congress, though the C. I. O. committee in his district, the Eighth, strongly recommended his support.

While a hands-off policy was voted on the United States Senatorship, Mr. Salerno predicted the election of Governor Saltonstall and the defeat of John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, the Democratic nominee.

"We recognize Governor Saltonstall's record as a war governor is an excellent record," Mr. Salerno said. "Though his labor record was not good, we indorsed him two years ago."

The C. I. O. leader then turned to the postwar issues before the country, and remarked that the opponent of Governor Saltonstall was a person not known to the people at large and one who was giving lip service to President Roosevelt.

"We could not afford at this time to indorse Governor Saltonstall when he seconded the nomination of Dewey and said the more he sees of him the more he likes him," he continued.

Saltonstall Better

"Between Corcoran and Saltonstall, Saltonstall is the better man, and I believe he will be elected. I think it is best for this organization to accept the recommendation of the State C. I. O. P. A. C. and leave it to each C. I. O. member to vote as he chooses, though Cocoran in no way comes up to the standard and I do not believe he is going to be elected."

Mr. Salerno's recommendation of a hands-off policy was then unanimously voted.

The tactics of the P. A. C. led Mr. Salerno to do extended explaining of its nonpartisanship. It indorsed no Republican. The nearest it came proved to be in the Boston District of Representative Christian A. Herter. While the C. I. O. District Committee mentioned the possibility of a Republican indorsement there, it did not recommend but advised further consideration. Members of the State P. A. C. committee informally reported there was no chance of a Herter indorsement.

Action Withheld

Though the political committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor last week indorsed Francis E. Kelly of Boston (D) against Clarence A. Barnes (R) for State Attorney General, the C. I. O. withheld an indorsement, while severely condemning Mr. Barnes' record and urging his defeat.

The C. I. O. re-indorsed Mayor Tobin for Governor, but went no further into State offices. It also re-indorsed Frank J. McGrail of Worcester in the Fourth District, John M. Bresnahan of Lynn in the Sixth, Representative Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence in the Seventh, John W. McCormack of Boston in the Twelfth, and Edmond P. Talbot, former Mayor of Fall River, against Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of North Attleboro, Republican House Minority Leader, in the Fourteenth District.

No recommendations were made in the Second, Third, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts. In the primaries, when the P. A. C. had less experience in politics, it indorsed in the Third, Tenth and Eleventh Districts.

The other major business of the conference consisted of starting a four weeks' drive for solicitation of $1 voluntary contributions from C. I. O. members and their friends to finance the P. A. C. political campaign.

Boston Furniture Show Opens With Scanty Display of Goods

The 38th annual Boston Furniture Show opened at Mechanics Building today with the most meager display of products in its history . . . but that's a good sign rather than a bad one in these war times. For furniture makers and dealers are getting rid of their "victory" products and preparing their shelves and factories for an anticipated 10-year, postwar production and sales boom.

Despite the inventory slack and the fact that there is nothing new to show, there were no long faces among the 1,000 or more tradesmen attending the first of a six-day showing of what consumers will be buying in retail markets during the next few months. Everyone knew that any day now might be P-day (production-day) when furniture men will start to replenish a backlog of consumer demands of unprecedented proportions.

Last year, P-day seemed a long way off. Today it seemed very close with the official report by the WPB of the release of 17,000,000 board feet of hardwoods for manufacturers to use in getting ready for reconversion.

Strictly Trade Show

The annual show is strictly a trade show given by manufacturers and wholesalers for the retailers. It's the pre-view, ordinarily, of what the consumer will find in retail stores for the next six months. But this year it's just a stockpile preview, with every indication that within the next six months, the end of the war will bring a flood of products into the markets that consumers have not seen since Pearl Harbor.

What will the furniture makers concentrate on when the war ends? Most of them say bedroom and dining room furniture which has been almost exhausted. Upholstered furniture has come back, but the shortage of fabrics has caused a serious lag in this product. Innerspring mattresses are in tremendous demand. Decorative tables for living rooms can be sold by the millions as soon as they come back.

But don't expect to get these things just as soon as the war is over, warned John O'Brien, President of the Show. It will take from 10 months to a year before the backlog demands for furniture can be adequately met. And even then, he said, there is some question as to how soon the industry can get through the major bottleneck "of unseasoned lumber."

Seasoning of Lumber

It takes from three months to a year to season cut lumber properly, depending upon the type and grade, Mr. O'Brien explained. This bottleneck may be met to some extent by a release of government lumber stockpiles for civilian production, he said. But he held that no one outside of inner government circles had any idea of the quantity of government stockpiles or their effect upon postwar markets.

When government restrictions are lifted, he said, "watch out for a flood of cedar chests, kitchen sets, bedroom and dining room furniture and other necessary items." Luxury items like card tables, he predicted, would not be provided on any kind of normal basis for at least six months to a year after the war.

Furniture dealers foresaw no basic changes in furniture when the war ends. Plastics are expected to take an increasingly important part, but not immediately. Better styling will be the furniture vogue for the first year after the war. But the furniture men did not withhold the preview that the best types of postwar furniture such as they will stand solidly behind with a 100 per cent guarantee, will not be produced in standard volume until the industry is regeared to normal production.

When that will be "is anyone's guess" one distributor stated. But everyone was agreed that the first 10 postwar years will witness the biggest sales boom of all times.

Coal Picture Is Viewed As 'Not Pleasant'

Continued from Page 1

oil supply, said: "The situation in Europe will of course dictate what the oil situation will be here, but under the worst probable conditions, I think we shall be no worse off than we were last winter, and we may be a whole lot better off.

"Heavy oil," said Mr. Morrill, "is already very much easier. In fact, at the moment there is an oversupply and we are permitting some conversions of industries and apartment buildings back to oil from coal.

"We have huge inventories of diesel oil on the East Coast," he asserted, "and if the European war should end within the next few months, the refineries here could immediately turn to producing oil for civilian furnaces. The transportation problem, which has had an important effect all along, would automatically be over because tankers would become available at once for civilian oil use. In addition, our pipe lines would continue to function as they have been doing."

Slightly Better

Pre-winter stocks of No. 2 fuel oil are slightly better than at this time last year, he said, but this favorable circumstance is somewhat tempered by the fact that customers are not getting their orders in as early as they should. "Last year," said Mr. Morrill, "customers got their tanks filled up early, and all during the summer we were making deliveries. But this year the orders have been very slow in coming in, and it is too bad, because the manpower situation is very, very difficult."

A last minute rush of orders, once cold weather sets in, will, he fears, run up against a bottle neck of labor shortage. He points out, also, that early orders would have helped the oil companies use their trucks to the utmost efficiency, a practice made necessary by the fact that the trucks are irreplaceable and heavy-duty tires are extremely hard to obtain.

"Coupons were out two weeks earlier this year than last," he said today, "and we have been imploring people to order oil and get their storage tanks filled up. It looks, though, as if they were going to wait until the first frosty night."

The gasoline situation, Mr. Morrill thinks, will continue to be acute, whether the war in Europe ends or not.

Sullivan Denies Threats Of Reprisal on Police Union

Protest at what he termed the Boston Police Commissioner's "threatened reprisal" against members of the force who joined a union was expressed in a letter today from William V. Ward, President of the Massachusetts State Council of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, to Police Commissioner Thomas E. Sullivan.

Commenting on the letter, Commissioner Sullivan denied that he had pressed reprisals against members of the police force.

"I merely pointed out that under the rules and regulations governing the Boston Police Department, a member of the force cannot belong to any organiaztion, club, or body composed entirely of present or past members of the force," the commissioner said.

Ward's Letter

Mr. Ward's letter was as follows: "Some time ago you expressed your displeasure at the formation of a labor union among the personnel of the Boston Police Department, and threatened reprisal against any officers that may join. I feel that these statements were prompted by your memory of the unfortunate Boston police strike of 1919, but they tend to discourage some police officers from joining a union.

"We are a 'no-strike' organization. We recognize that a police officer is first a police officer and is obliged to perform his duty regardless of his union affiliation We recognize that the public safety must be safeguarded at any cost. Such an occurrence as a police strike could not happen among our membership. Our organization exists and functions for the purpose of promoting a more efficient public service and maintaining a more satisfied and contented personnel.

15 Local Unions

"We have 15 local unions among the various departments of the city of Boston, and our relationship between the various department heads and the unions are of a most cordial and friendly nature, yet, we have obtained many improvements in the wages, salary, and working conditions of these employees. The Boston Fire Department is organized for about two years and no incident of discre t has occurred in that department during the existence of the union."

"I am enclosing two folders which I hope will be of interest to you. It would hardly be fair to ask your permission to organize members of the Boston Police Department, but on the other hand in view of the statements previously attributed to you, I believe that you should inform the personnel of the department that they very definitely have a right to join a labor organization of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining."

Commissioner Sullivan, who received Mr. Ward's letter upon his return to headquarters this morning after a vacation absence, said he would answer the communication very soon.

Loss of Coal Sheds Put at $250,000

Twenty coal sheds containing 2,000 tons of coal were destroyed by fire at the Godfrey Coal Company yards in Milton Lower Falls last night. Damage was estimated at $250,000.

A general alarm was turned in and scores of homes and buildings, including the property of the Walter Baker Chocolate Company, were showered with sparks.

Starting at the lower end of the wharf the flames swept through a large wood building and tower, spreading to the bins and railroad equipment.

Firemen were hampered by the throngs of persons attracted to the fire. Extra police were detailed to the scene of the fire and traffic was detoured.

Cause of the fire has not been determined.

Belmont Man on Inspection Tour

United States Coast Guard

Checking on Finer Points of Naval Discipline and Order

Coast Guard Lieut. Commander Chester L. Jordan (gun in belt) of Belmont, Mass., who has been on duty in the North Atlantic, is shown accompanying naval officers on a tour of inspection at a North Atlantic port.

N. E. Wood Pulp Production Drops

Fifty thousand New England woodsmen have gone into the military and other war services, Lieut. Curtis Hutchins, U. S. Navy pulp expert, reported yesterday following his return from a survey of the six northeastern states.

"As a consequence, the production of wood pulp for paper is continually getting worse in this section," he said, "and the only relief in sight is to inspire every patriotic citizen in New England to even greater efforts in saving and contributing waste paper to salvage drives or selling it to commercial dealers."

Although prisoners of war are felling trees in New England's forests, their total production is small, Lieutenant Hutchins said. Farmers will contribute their much-needed share after the crops are in, but their chief concern should be the raising of food crops and dairy products, he added.

Two British Pilots Killed By Air Crash in Maine

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Sept. 11 (AP)—Two British pilots were killed today when their planes collided in the air and crashed on the naval air station field.

One of the planes, which were Corsair fighters, exploded and burfned in the crash. The planes were flying in a formation when they collided, the First Naval District announcement said.

Navy Casualties List 9 Bay Staters

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The names of nine Massachusetts men are included on today's Navy Department list of 204 casualties.

The list increased total naval casualties since Pearl Harbor to 60,803.

Massachusetts men:

Ansaloni, Vincent L., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Salem.
Barrett, Edwin J., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Lawrence.
Belluardo, Joseph L., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Fitchburg.
Blasko, Joseph, Platoon Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps. Killed. Medford.
Brier, Sheldon D., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Brewster.
Courtney, James Joseph, Hospital Apprentice, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Holyoke.
Hamm, Cyril F., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Wounded. Medford.
Hindenlang, Warren Arthur, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Hyde Park, Boston.
Humberston, Kenneth A., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Wounded. Springfield.

Distribution Parley Comes Oct. 16-17

Problems facing business immediately after the war will be considered at the sixteenth annual Boston Conference on Distribution, scheduled to be held at Hotel Statler Oct. 16 and 17. Executives who mold the policies of the nation's great business organizations are listed as speakers.

Sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with universities, business schools, and trade organizations, the Conference is directed by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board.

On the program for the Conference are: Quentin Reynolds, Vice-President of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operatives, who is to speak on "Farmer Co-operation: Its Effects on Demand and Distribution"; Reavis Cox, Director of the Research Projects of the Retail Credit Institute of America, whose topic is to be "The Consumer's Investment in Durable Goods"; A. O. Buckingham, Vice-President of Cluett, Peabody & Co., to talk on "Branded Merchandise vs. Government Standardization"; Ody H. Lamborn, Executive Director of the Sugar Research Foundation, who will discuss "Commodity Exchanges After the War" and several others.

Safety Hearings Start Next Week

Six cities of the State, including Boston, will be visited by the Recess Commission on Safety of Persons in Buildings for a series of public hearings beginning this week, Senator Ralph V. Clampit of Springfield, Chairman, has announced. Interest in the work of the commission, which was established to check and investigate any loose ends in safety laws after changes resulting from the Cocoanut Grove disaster, had increased considerably since the recent Hartford circus fire, he said.

The schedule of hearings: Council Chamber, Pittsfield City Hall, Sept. 11, 1:30 p. m.; Court House, Greenfield, Sept. 11, 8 p. m.; G. A. R. Building, 44 State Street, Springfield, Sept. 12, 7:45 p. m.; Council Chamber, Municipal Bldg., New Bedford, Sept. 25, 7:45 p. m.; Council Chamber, Worcester City Hall, Sept. 26, 7:45 p. m.; Room 436, State House, Boston, 11 a. m.; Oct. 2 and 3.

Teachers of Blind to Meet In Boston Next Week

Home teachers of the blind will meet for discussions during the four-day Eastern Home Teachers Conference to be held at Hotel Lenox this week. The conference begins tomorrow, and continues through Friday, Sept. 15.

Teachers from the six New England States, the District of Columbia, New York, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia are expected to attend. The meetings are open to anyone interested.

N. E. Children Asked to Name Eland Aleppo Temple Will Present to Zoo

Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine is to present an eland or African elk to the Franklin Park Zoo as a gift to the children of Boston. Formal presentation will be at the Shrines' circus at Boston Garden where the circus will be for eight days starting Sept. 24.

Children of New England are to be given opportunity to select a name for the animal, with a $25 war bond earmarked for the boy or girl submitting the name that is selected, according to Judge Robert Gardiner Wilson, Chairman of the Shrine's circus committee. The presentation will be the third successive year that the Shrine has given an animal to Boston children to be added to the colony at the Franklin Park Zoo, previous gifts being a camel and a chimpanzee.

A 25-word letter on why the zoo should have an eland should accompany each suggestion and entries mailed to the eland-naming contest, 97 Huntington Ave., Boston, Judge Wilson said. Entries close at 5 p. m. Sept. 22, and can be submitted only by boys or girls under 15 years of age.

The proposed names count more than the letters but the letters will be used to help determine the winner in case the same name is submitted by more than one contestant.

Aleppo Temple is to award, in all, 203 prizes for the best names submitted. Second prize is to be $10 in war stamps. Third prize will be $5 in war stamps. Fifty prizes of $1 each and a pair of circus tickets and 150 prizes will be pairs of tickets to the circus.

United War Fund Quarters to Open

Greater Boston United War Fund will open its campaign headquarters at 17 Court Street tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. with personal appearance of stage and screen stars now filling Boston engagements.

Joyce Matthews, wife of Milton Berle, who is in the cast of "Men to the Sea" at the Wilbur Theater, will be there to help with the opening ceremonies. So also will Betty Blyth, star of "Wallflower" at the Plymouth, and Peter Lorre, who is playing at the RKO Boston.

As it prepares to inaugurate its tenth annual drive, the War Fund is taking over the main floor of what was originally the Old Colony Trust Company building and has been more recently the quarters of some of the national war agencies. Henry A. Laughlin, President of Houghton Mifflin Company, heads this year's drive.

Taxicabs in War Category

Taxicab operation in Greater Boston was designated today by the War Manpower Commission as locally needed, and placed under the same labor regulations as war plants and other locally needed services.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cool tonight, with the lowest temperature near 60 degrees. Tuesday fair with no important temperature changes. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair weather tonight and Tuesday, with no important temperature changes. Atlantic coast, Eastport to Block Island: no small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:37 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 8:20 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1919.

Land Favors Air Service By Ship Lines After War

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The United States may find itself at a disadvantage in postwar trade unless it encourages use of airplanes to supplement sea travel, Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U. S. Martime Commission, warned Congress today.

The Admiral who has stated over and over that the United States should prize its shipping facilities because they can be the "ace in the hole" in any international peace plans, appeared before the House Merchant Marine Committee to urge a law permitting American steamship companies to develop combination air and sea service, prohibited under the present Civil Aeronautics law.

"Adoption of a governmental policy which would allow steamship companies to operate an air transport service would tend to equalize the loss of passenger travel to be suffered by shipping companies as a result of the lack of availability of passenger vessels and may well have a tendency to increase ship passenger travel and provide a reasonable basis for increased passenger ship construction," he told the congressmen.

Though the United States will emerge from the war with the world's largest ocean-going cargo fleet, other nations such as the British and Dutch may have more powerful travel fleets, Admiral Land indicated.

This, he explained, was because American passenger vessels and combined cargo-passenger ships were wholly converted to freight use, while the temporary change made in foreign ship structure is capable of speedy reconstruction into passenger transport.

"America," he declared, "really converted its vessels, whereas, generally speaking, foreign nations converted with an eye to facile reconversion for immediate postwar commercial competition."

He pointed out that while uncertainty surrounds the time when foreign ships will be returned to their owners from the Allied shipping pool, American ships will certainly have to continue to keep open vital supply lines for the war with Japan.

An advocate of a strong American Merchant Marine in the postwar era, Admiral Land declared, "the Merchant Marine of tomorrow will be a powerful protector of our economic safety which must be zealously guarded to assure greater economic stability to the whole world."

He added "in the postwar world it is clear that we will have a navy commensurate with our national stature. Our merchant marine as an auxiliary thereto must be equally as strong."

With the fast cargo ships left over from the war, it is estimated that the United States will have about 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons in first class ships, capable of competing with the Merchant Marine of other countries. These ships will be able to handle about twice America's prewar freight traffic.

Even with this tremendous backlog of cargo vessels, America's advantage in world trade is not expected to continue after competitor nations are able to rebuild their fleets. If plans for a future peaceful world based on large-scale international exchange of goods and travel can be carried out, there will undoubtedly be business enough for the ships of all nations.

There has been talk in Washington for some time that joint plans for building up world shipping would be formulated at an international shipping conference but none has been called yet.

Handwriting on the Wall

Wide World from United States Navy

'Soon the [Allied] Armies Will Be in Berlin'

These words, written by China-born Seaman Vasia Constantine Gmirkin, U. S. N. R., in Russian, say: "Soon the American and Russian Armies will be in Berlin." Seaman Gmirkin, who was born in Sinkiang Province, China, of White Russian parents, now is a naturalized American. Three years ago he fled with his mother from Tientsin, China, to Pasadena, Calif.

Essential Users to Get 30,000 Army Cars

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Plans for immediate disposal through regular sales channels of 30,000 assorted surplus Army vehicles were announced today by the Treasury Department Office of Surplus Property.

The lot consists of approximately 2,000 passenger cars, 9,000 motorcycles and 19,000 trucks, including command cars (trucks), pick up trucks, weapon carriers, dump and cargo, station wagons and ambulances.

Lee W. Moran, Director of the Office's Automotive Division, said essential users such as farmers, produce haulers and others who need the used vehicles should apply to their county AAA Farm Transportation Committee, or regional offices of the War Production Board, Petroleum Administrator for War, or the Office of Defense Transportation which are authorized to issue certificates up to the number of vehicles available.

Sales must be negotiated through dealers, the Department explained, but holders of certificates may accompany their dealer to Army camps to inspect the vehicle they wish to buy. Applications will be handled in the order received from essential users.

No vehicles will be sold direct to the user, either by the Army or the Treasury. Purchasers also must have an ODT approval to get tires and gas after the vehicles are bought, the Treasury added.

Surplus Safeguard

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP) — Senate and House conferees amended the surplus property disposal bill to prohibit government employees handling sales of surplus goods from later taking positions with private purchasers for a period of two years.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, chairman of Senate conferees, said the provision was designed to prevent "a party to the sale from being a party to the purchase" and added the ban would be applicable to $1-a-year men in the Government.

Report Favors Tax Cuts On Business and Incomes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—A postwar program of lower taxes on business, so as to encourage private enterprise, and on individuals in low and middle income brackets is recommended by the House Economic Planning Committee.

Its tax recommendation was one of six suggestions in a report to be delivered to the House today on how the United States may be kept prosperous in the peace years.

The others were:

Tight credit controls to prevent a sharp spiral of inflation when the nation spends an estimated $150,000,000,000 in savings piled up in the war years.

A streamlined government . . . "to reduce overlapping jurisdiction, duplication of effort and inconsistencies in policy."

Increased foreign trade.

Early removal of wartime controls on agriculture and encouragement of family-owned farms.

Maintenance of an armed force of upward of 3,000,000 men until the occupation task abroad is considered ended.

The Committee, headed by Representative Colmer (D) of Mississippi also suggested that the states increase their unemployed compensation scales and period of payment, and that federal employees and merchant mariners be placed under the program.

Emphasizing "incentives for venture capital and business growth," the Committee called for sharp overall reductions in taxes, particularly a softening of the burden on lower and middle income groups, and for abolition of "double taxation" of corporation earnings.

The federal budget probably will run about $20,000,000,000 annually for a while, it said, and that will mean each family has a yearly tax burden—including state levies—of $900.

Obviously, the Committee opined, unless productive capacity is maintained at a much higher level than in any peacetime year in the past, the burden of necessary taxation "may prove intolerable."

Plans should be "hastened," the Committee said, for state and local public works, the Federal Government to match local funds with outright grants. No completely federally-financed program should be undertaken because the local governments are in good financial shape, it was said. Moreover, the Committee added:

"Large government spending in itself is not a satisfactory stimulus to sustained production. The WPA at its peak employed not more than 4,000,000 people, only at subsistence wages. The stability of our national credit may be threatened if (such) deficit spending is increased by substantial amount."

The idea that postwar unemployment may be solved by encouraging huge numbers of war veterans to become farmers was viewed pessimistically by the Committee, which declared:

"A great many of those now in the armed forces and in war plants who came from farms . . . will undoubtedly go back . . . but a realtistic view . . . must recognize the error of expecting American agriculture to support any extensive back-to-the-land movement.

"Such a movement would be definitely contrary to basic long-run trends which are not likely to be reversed."

Oklahoma Man Faces Hatch Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—An Oklahoma Highway Commissioner, France Paris, should be removed from office, the Civil Service Commission has ruled, for allegedly engaging in political activities while holding a post partially financed by federal funds.

George W. C. Drexel

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Sept. 9 (AP)—George W. Childs Drexel, who passed on at his home here today, was a Philadelphia financier and onetime publisher of the defunct Philadelphia Public Ledger.

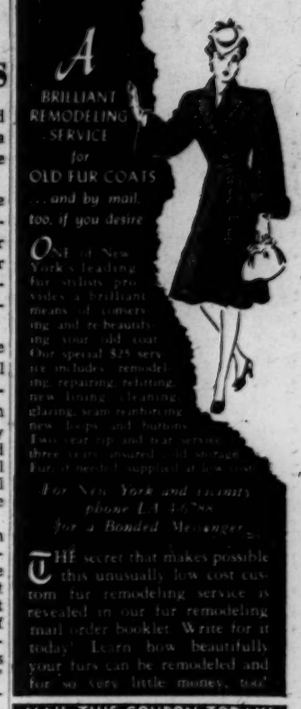
Mr. Drexel was Publisher of the Ledger from 1883 to 1903, when it was sold to the late Adolph Ochs, Publisher of the New York Times.

He was a private financier, and since early manhood had not been directly connected with the Philadelphia banking house of Drexel & Co., founded by his father, Anthony J. Drexel.

Did 'Pinch Every Penny' Really 'Finish' the Budget?

SHAWNEE, Okla. (AP)—Left in the post office here was the carefully prepared budget of somebody apparently determined to practice the strictest economy.

The budget listed various items right down to the cent and ended: "Pinch every penny."



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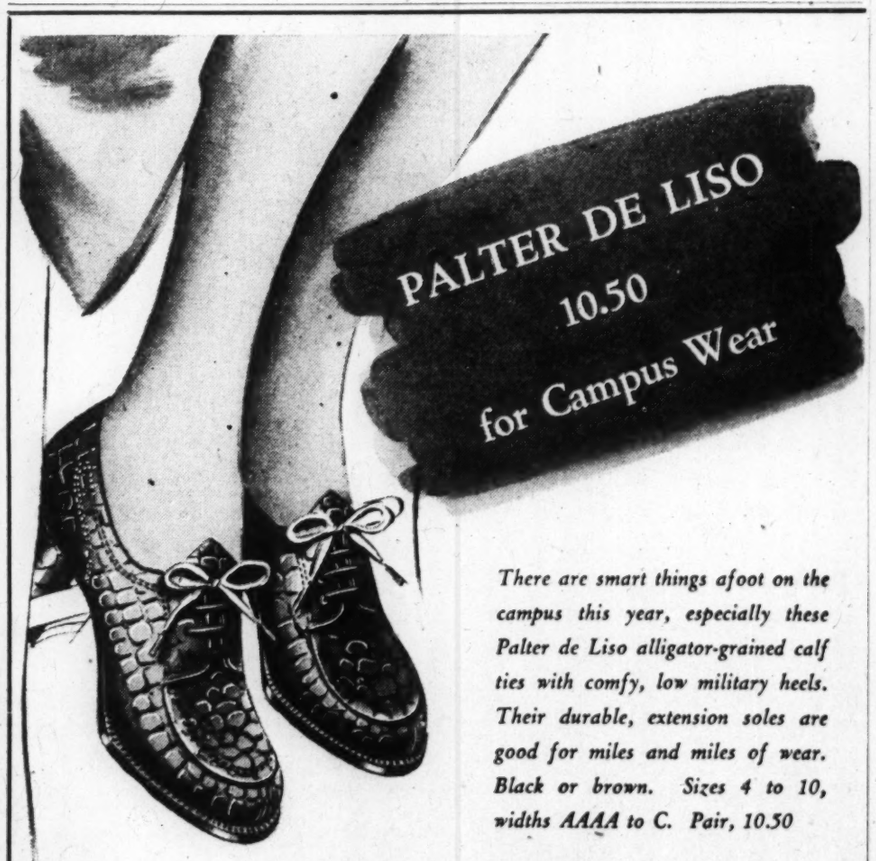

There are smart things afoot on the campus this year, especially these Palter de Liso alligator-grained calf ties with comfy, low military heels. Their durable, extension soles are good for miles and miles of wear. Black or brown. Sizes 4 to 10, widths AAAA to C. Pair, 10.50

Simpson's
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When recorded music returned to popularity, after having been overshadowed by radio for many years, Philco research brought the phonograph of the early "twenties" up to date. From its laboratories came basic improvements that *modernized* the playing and enjoyment of records and brought electronic record reproduction within reach of all.

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But even more important, Philco leadership will continue its tradition of outstanding quality and value. Whether it's a model to tuck away on a convenient table or a gorgeous period cabinet for a place of honor in your living room, a Philco Radio-Phonograph will give you, as always, the industry's *greatest value* for the price you pay! Your Philco dealer will have good news for you —when Victory is won!

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Art Shows in New Hampshire—Two Plays Opening Tonight in Boston

Polish Paintings on Display; Allied Craftwork Assembled

By Dorothy Adlow

Manchester, N. H.

At the Currier Gallery of Art two exhibitions will be on view through September. They include "Nineteenth Century Polish Paintings" and "Craftwork of the Allied Nations."

The Polish paintings were seen last winter in New York. In essence there is no reason why they should surprise or disappoint the visitor, yet there seems to have been a general feeling that the pictures did not come up to vague expectations.

Now, these pictures survey the top achievement of painters who were acknowledged, encouraged, and sponsored. They are painted in the painstaking manner certified by the Academy. They carry the realistic mode to its utmost, and translate the image seen with as complete and articulate a rendering as the skilled hand can convey. The subjects are portraits, landscapes, historical narrative, heroic moments signalized in poetry. There is a good deal of genre, in which domestic daily life is represented. There is also a display of virtuosity on the part of adroit craftsmen, particularly in portrayal of horses. In the aggregate, the Polish paintings tell us about environment, social and political aspiration, folklore and dress. They are anecdotal and literary.

* * *

In painting style they hold to the realistic precept, looking back to Dutch genre. Something has blown across from western Europe in the winds of influence from Paris. We note similarities with the French academicians; we see the touch of David (art administrator under Napoleon); we note that there is a suggestion here and there of the French Romantics, of Géricault and Regnault, and even Delacroix. The landscapes recall Barbizon, Corot particularly.

Now, there was no valid reason for disappointment in the Polish exhibition. Those who know the trends in European nations in the Nineteenth Century understand that this painting is peculiar to Poland only in narrative; that parallel tendencies in the anecdotic, didactic, literary type of painting are to be found in conventional circles in France, in Germany, Italy, Russia, and in the Scandinavian countries. There was a commonly accepted style which satisfied the rich and influential sponsors of art. It was not native, but an international language spoken in a "perfect" accent and avoiding the accidentals and divergences of vernacular. We have all in some measure participated in this trend in art.

The revolt of modern French painting was a reaction against it. The rising wave of the latter swept before it the foundations of the former. Many of us have been bred to the antipathy engendered by the revolutionaries. If this exhibition treated Twentieth Century Polish painting, it would have shown the infiltration of Impressionism, Expressionism, and all the rest. The young Poles do not differ from the others: they have participated in Modernism, shared in its excesses, contributed to its numerous manifestations.

To dislike the exhibition in Manchester is anyone's privilege; to ignore it is to weaken one's own perspective of European art, and to be warped by prejudices that throw judgment in art out of balance.

* * *

The companion exhibition reaches out to more people and provides those elements in indigenous art which so many of us enjoy. Craftwork of the Allied Nations provides scope for any organizer of an exhibition. But Mrs. Knowlton has found the substance of this very large display within the city limits of Manchester. If this is an industrial center, its inhabitants have not been held in the grip of standardization. A few natives possess beautiful and sometimes rare specimens of handiwork, in weaves, embroideries, painted fabrics, laces, wrought metals, glass and woodwork.

These are the useful arts, held secondary to the major arts of paintings, sculpture and architecture. These articles were made to adorn the household, to be used for religious ceremonials, to adorn the prince, the bride, the priest. The materials are generally prepared by the craftsmen: the linen, the wool, the silk are of local cultivation. The designs are a native heritage, and the handiwork polished, not for the price it will fetch, but for sheer pride in accomplishment. Here is a liberal education in texture, color, design and harmony. Here we learn something of the way the craftsman is influenced by the technical process. The woven rug is enriched by the luster of wool, the depth of the pile; the tapestry is enlivened by the visible interplay of warp and weft threads. The salt box, the canister, the spoon, the lamp, the bed covering, each is treated in its own terms, with fanciful motifs suggested by animal or plant forms, or with arrangements of geometric motifs. Modern painters have learned a great deal from the anonymous makers of decorative arts. They have emulated the fancifulness, the intuitive spontaneous treatment.

In Manchester there are Greek tapestries manufactured in bold dyes of wool; there are Persian pintados, peasant dresses, carpets, and cloths, and princely raiment. There are Armenian laces, Finnish weaves, Norwegian woodwork, Canadian crafts. This is a charming exhibition, beautifully installed.

'Fishwives,' Water Color by Winslow Homer

Recent accession in the permanent collection of the Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Le Pompe Notre Dame,' by Charles Méryon

In the current "Views of Paris" exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Argentinita Later

Neither Leonide Massine nor Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble, guest artists for Ballet Theater's New York season, will appear during the company's Boston engagement at the Opera House, Oct. 2-7. But Argentinita and her company will be seen in Boston later, giving three performances in Jordan Hall, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10 and 11.

New Ballets for Boston

So far as can be gathered from the announcements, Antony Tudor, the great English choreographer, will be represented during Ballet Theater's forthcoming engagement at the Opera House, Oct 2-7, by three works — the strange, engrossing "Pillar of Fire," the ballerina-burlesque, "Gala Performance," both seen here two seasons ago, and "Romeo and Juliet," which will be new to Boston.

"Romeo and Juliet" is quite different from Tudor's psychological ballets. It follows Shakespeare very closely, telescoping the action somewhat toward the end. And it is remarkable how moving some of the sequences are. There is a stately, pageant-like effect in the shifting scenes; the scenery and costumes, by Eugene Berman, are of old-Italian richness and grandeur.

One weak point is the music, which consists of various excerpts from Delius. It sustains Tudor's theory that ballet music should be unobtrusive, but to this writer, the support it gives the dancing is weak and flaccid.

Alicia Markova will not be with the company to dance the role of Juliet which was composed for her, and which she created. Her special light and girlish quality will be missed, but Nora Kaye (the star of "Pillar of Fire"), who will probably play it here, contributes her own more passionate qualities to the part.

Hugh Laing is an ardent, romantic Romeo. Tudor himself dances Tybalt. Jerome Robbins makes a brilliant Mercutio, but the part is also done by Nicolas Orloff and others. As seen in New York last spring, Miriam Golden gives the part of the old Nurse warmth and flavor.

Serious omissions from Ballet Theater's Boston repertory are Tudor's scintillating "Dim Luster" and his grave and beautiful "Dark Elegies."

"Dim Luster" is a psychological comedy set in an Edwardian ballroom of many chandeliers (the setting and costumes are by the Motleys). A delicate flirtation is interrupted by memory flashbacks, portrayed through an illusion of mirrors. It is all very fleeting, evanescent, but not uncapturable. Nora Kaye and Hugh Laing dance the leading roles with shining skill and full awareness of all the connotations. The music used is Richard Strauss's "Burlesca."

Tudor composed "Dark Elegies" before the war, in England. It was his first venture into that intuitive use of modern movement, or movement transcribed from life, which has characterized his later work. The somber music of Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder," sung by a baritone, the solemn, evocative settings and simple, earth-hued costumes all add up to a deeply moving singleness of impression.

In these times, this noble ritual of grief borne and surmounted would be particularly appropriate, would shed its meed of comfort and elevation to those who have suffered in the war.

But these two works are not scheduled for the Boston season, and more's the pity. M. L.

Art Exhibitions

Boris Mirski Gallery, 105 Charles Street—"Transition," pictures by young artists of Boston. Through Sept. 14.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square — Exhibition of etchings by Eugene Higgins. Through September.

Goodspeeds, 18 Beacon Street — Prints of sportsmen.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street — Lithographs of American countryside.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newberry Street — Exhibition of Children's Art. Sept. 12-24.

Robert V. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—American landscapes, Hudson School. Through the summer.

Boston Museum of Art—Views of Paris, an exhibition of etchings. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; Sundays, 1:30-5:30. Closed Mondays.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge — New acquisitions of drawings and prints. Through summer. Exhibition of Old Wedgwood extended through September.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art —Extension of Gadgets of Century Ago. Through Oct. 16.

Concord: Concord Art Association — Exhibition of oil paintings and crayon drawings by Alexandre Iacovleff and lithographs by Stow Wengenroth. Open week days, except Monday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays: 2 to 5. Through August.

Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Annual exhibition of the Pittsfield Art League. Through September.

Rockport: The Thieme Gallery, 6 South Street—Paintings, sculpture and prints. Through September.

New Hampshire

Concord: State Library — Annual exhibition by New Hampshire artists.

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Arts and crafts of the Allied Nations, lent by local collectors; Polish paintings of the 19th century. Through September.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Exhibition of original drawings: "Terry" by Milton Caniff. Through Sept. 24.

News of the Screen

Ida Lupino will be starred by Warner Brothers in "Happiness," a romance by Mildred Aram.

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Lillian Hellman will write the screen version of her play, "The Seaching Wind," for Paramount production, under supervision by Hal B. Wallis.

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Charles R. Rogers will star Lee Sullivan in a Technicolor musical, "My Wild Irish Rose," for United Artists.

* * *

Clifford Odets has signed a long-term contract with RKO as writer-director.

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Joan Davis and Eddie Cantor will appear in the RKO musical, "Albany Night Boat," which will have Jack Haley in a prominent part.

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M G M will make a film version of John Van Druten's play, "The Distaff Side."

* * *

Frank Borzage will direct "The Spanish Main," a Technicolor pirate story to be made by RKO with a cast headed by Paul Henreid, Maureen O'Hara and Walter Slezak.

* * *

Hunt Stromberg plans to make a film about Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLO5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—Vaughn Williams: Suite for viola and piano. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Dance Music. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Prelude to Invasion. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.24 meg., 41.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—The Daily Service. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.24 meg., 41.3 m.

Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Salon Orchestra. Director Mo. Jose Molina Pinillos. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 31.03 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change

Openings Tonight

At the Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," new play by Herbert Kubly, New York newspaperman, about a group of wives of Navy men, living in a Brooklyn boarding house while their husbands are away. Dave Wolper is the producer. Eddie Dowling has directed the production, Howard Bay is the scene designer. The cast includes Toni Gilman, Randolph Echols, Maggie Gould, Joyce Mathews, Michael Strong, Susana Garnett, and Richard Camp.

At the Shubert—Return engagement of Margaret Webster's production of "Othello" presented by the Theater Guild, with Paul Robeson again to head the cast as the Moor and with José Ferrer and Uta Hagen as Iago and Desdemona. The cast includes Edith King as Emilia, Ralph Clanton as Cassio, Don Keefer as Roderigo, Francis Compton as Brabantio, Robert E. Perry as Lodovico, and Louis Lytton as the Duke.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Wallflower," by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham. Featuring Betty Blythe, Frank McNellis, Sonya Stokowski. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Othello," by Shakespeare. Starring Paul Robeson. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubley. Presented by David Walper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—No performance tonight.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. 1:45, 4:50, 8:10.

Fenway—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 1:35, 4:55, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "A Girl in the Cast," Edmund Lowe. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 2:39, 6:03, 9:25. "Harvest Melody," Rosemary Land. 1:17, 4:39, 8:03.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan: "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8. "I love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35.

Modern—"Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8. "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:28.

Orpheum: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

Paramount: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

RKO-Boston: "Moonlight and Cactus," Andrews Sisters. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 8, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "Man From Down Under," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

State: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

South Station Theater—"Fortress Japan," "Easy Life," "Passing Parade," "Co-ed Sports," "Pete Smith's Barbe-cue," "Film Vodvil," "Desert Wonderland," "Girls, Girls, Girls," latest cartoons and other shorts.

Telepix—"Japan," "Ping Pong," "Rodeo," "Easy Life," "World News," cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to 12 p. m.

Uptown—"The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Washington Street Olympia — "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. "Man From Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, E. Williams. "Leave It to the Irish," James Dunn, Wanda McKay. 11:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson, Lynn Bari. "Hi, Good Looking," Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Four Jills and a Jeep," Carole Landis. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson.

Regent: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Uninvited," Ruth Hussey, Ray Milland. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Jane Lawrence. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1:50, 7:30.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. 2:15, 5:55, 9:40. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard.

Coolidge Corner: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. "Ladies in Washington."

Cleveland Circle: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carole Landis, Martha Raye. "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 1:45, 7:15.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Ladies of Washington, R. Graham. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 2, 8.

University: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray, Betty Hutton. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 3:10, 6:30, 9:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "This is the Life," Susanna Foster. 3:24, 8:16. "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. 2:08, 6, 9:57.

Park: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Martha Raye. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford.

HYDE PARKE—Fairmount: "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 1:45, 7:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier.

Auditorium: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. Short Subjects.

Mystic: "Allergic to Love," Martha O'Driscoll. 2:01, 6, 9:53. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck. 3:32, 8:22.

Maplewood: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. 2:37, 7:37.

Orpheum: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 3:20, 9:05. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. 2:15, 8.

Strand: "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:12, 8:17. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett, Erik Rolf. 3:07, 7, 9:51.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard.

Fellsway: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. Selected Shorts.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. Selected Shorts.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Gambler's Choice," Nancy Kelly.

NEWTON—Paramount: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Strand: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea. "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr.

Alhambra: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy.

Capitol: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Waterfront," John Carradine.

Strand: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly.

Capitol and Ball Square: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway.

Wakefield—Wakefield: "Fighting Sea Monsters," Capt. John D. Craig. 2:09, 7:56. "The Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton, Binnie Barnes. 3:09, 8:54.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "The Imposter," Jean Garbin, Allyn Joslyn.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Mr. Muggs Steps Out."

Coolidge: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. Special Short Features.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Gambler's Choice," Nancy Kelly.

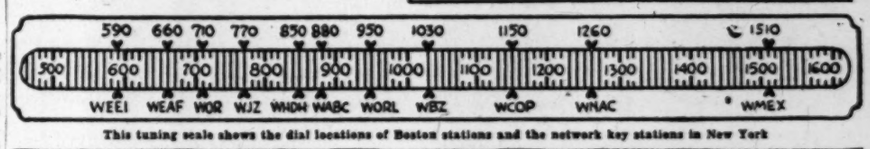
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warwick. "So's Your Uncle," Donald Woods, Elyse Knox. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"	Babe Rhode's Or.	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; comedy	Piano-Organ Recital	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Studio program	Drama Musical "Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Something for the Girls	News service
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; songs	Popular music songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Sports comments
4:15	Victory Gardens	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical program	Art Jarret's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	News commentator	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	"Victory Gardening"
4:45	Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	'Widder Brown'; sketch	'The Handy Man'; talks	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	New Fred Martin's Or.
5:15	"Notes for Victory"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sk.	"Rhyme Time"
5:30	"News for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	"Just Plain Bill"; sk	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Rhyme Time"
5:45	"Inside MGM"; int	Music Industrial talk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's Music	Newscast	Embarkation Port Band	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	K. Ivers; Swingeteers	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr. news	"Ink Spots"; songs
7:15	"Dateline"; drama	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Terry's Tunes; C Brown	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'ks to the Yanks	"The Lone Ranger"; western dramatization	Vincent Ladell, songs	"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond"; drama	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45			John Barry, comments		Clem Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter	Ray Henle, news	Cavalcade of America	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	Sunny Skylar's Serenade	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue"	"Blind Date"; Arlene Frances, m. c.	Mary Van Kirk, soprano Howard Barlow's Orch.	"Sherlock Holmes" dr.; B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music; Bill Henry				Civil Service Reporter
9:00	Theater: Orson Welles; Rita Hayworth co-star in "Affair of Dijon"	"David Harding—Counter Spy"; mystery dr. Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. Dance orch.; Drama	Marian Anderson; Donald Voorhees' Or. "Information Please"; Clifton Fadiman, mc.	Gabriel Heatter, news "Screen Test" Human Adventure; University Chicago dramas	Classical Album: Debussy: En Blanc et Noir
9:15					
9:30					
9:45					Classical Album: Debussy: En Blanc et Noir
10:00	Guild: R. Bellamy: "Phantom Lady"	Raymond Gram Swing "Top of the Evening"	Josephine Antoine: Rheinhold Schmidt; Or.	Henry Gladstone, news Tony Pastor's Orch.	News service
10:15			"Dr. I. Q." Quiz Show;		Vocal Trio
10:30	Johnny Morgan's Variety Show	Silver Nocturne	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Dean Hudson's Orch. Music; Weather	Frankie Carle's Orch.
10:45		Silver Nocturne			Del Courtney's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News service	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Bumn Hadley	"Railroading to Berlin"	Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:30	Johnny Long's Or.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; music
11:45	Johnny Long's Or.	"Aloha"; News	"Scrambv Amby" Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Orch.	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; C'wb'y music	News report	Musical pgm; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"; songs	New England Fellowship Service
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	"Ranger Joe's Ranch"	Herb Lewis, songs	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; Music	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Music; Hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:15	Across Caribbean	"The Breakfast Club"	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:30	Industrial talk	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Chet Gaylord Program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	Valiant Lady	"Easy Rhythms"	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15	"Light of World"	Women and the War	Robert St. oJhn, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Revue; music	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Maria Mason
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Casablanca"; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens	Boaks Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Musical program	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Wax Museum	Laster Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Parade of Stars	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Marguerite Porter; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Hollywood Highlights	"Guiding Light"; dr.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food talk	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason" sk.	Newscast	Hymn recital	Dramatic sketches	Cowboy Jamboree
3:00	"Mary Marlin" sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America" sk	Telegraphic reports:	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim" sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Braves-Brook-	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	"Pepper Young's Family"	lyn Dodgers baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Russian War Relief	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness' sk	Telegraphic reports:	News service
4:00	Chas. Pelley; Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-Brook-	Sports comments
4:15	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	lyn Dodgers baseball	"Back to School"
4:30	Help Wanted; News	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Full Speed Ahead; Mari-	"Victory Gardening"
4:45		"Western Rambler"	'Young Widder Brown'	time Service Program	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Fats Waller's Or
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30	"Notes for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Rhyme Time"
5:45	"Inside MGM"; int.	Talk; American Soviet	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15	E. C. Hill; guest	Newscast	The Kings Men	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Symphonic Gems	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Alan Jones, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVE Parade; W Lang	News of the World	C Brown; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30	American Melody	"Scramby Amby"	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours";	Red River Valley Trio
7:45	Hour; songs; or	"Scramby Amby"	Boys"; variety; guest	Lani McIntire's Orch.	'Back to School'
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	Ray Henle, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	Salvation Army prog m
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Sunny Skylar's Serenade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Theater: Philadelphia Story"	Ransom Sherman's Court	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		Ransom Sherman's Court	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	Wallenstein, conductor	Tax program
9:00	Geo Burns; Gracie	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Allen; L. Parsons	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test Time"	"Music Hour"
9:30	"This Is My Best";	Louis Armstrong's Orch	Words at War; drama;	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45	dramatic series	Harry James' Or.; Dr	"One-Man Air Force"	"Military Training in	"Music Hour"
10:00	"Service to Front"	Harold Ickes: Real Issues of 1944 Campaign	Bob

Dartmouth Plans Course For Disabled Veterans

A rehabilitation program at train disabled war veterans through manual industry and handicrafts will be inaugurated in the student workshop at Dartmouth College, Oct. 15, according to plans announced by College officials.

Sponsored by the American Craftsmen's Educational Council, with headquarters in New York, the program will be under the direction of Prof. Virgil Poling, workshop director, who is chairman of the Council's educational committee.

After this program has been under way several weeks other units will be set up in New England and eventually spread to all sections of the country.

The veterans will be at Dartmouth for a period of only a few months, but when regular training units are organized under Professor Poling's direction it is planned to have the initial period of training cover about six months, with instruction in not only the manufacture but also the marketing of hand-made products. A chief object at the outset will be the training of men who can in turn serve as instructors in the various manual arts centers to be established by the American Craftsmen's Educational Council.

K. P. for General

General Montgomery went on kitchen policy duty this week but it didn't stir up any unusual interest among the soldiers at Fort Devens. Of course, he wasn't the general who led the British across the desert, but Private General Montgomery stationed at the Army service forces training center.

N. E. Sailors Commended

Conspicuous courage displayed at the Anzio-Nettuno landings has won commendation for six New England sailors, according to an announcement from the First Naval District today.

Those commended are:

Boatswain's Mate, First Class, Henry R. Jansson, Worcester.

Signalman, Second Class, Steven T. Martin, Lawrence.

Signalman, Second Class, Roland J. Dion, Northbridge.

Gunner's Mate, Third Class, Michael James Bryce, Fitchburg.

Quartermaster, Third Class, Eric Charles Johnson, Worcester.

Gunner's Mate, Third Class, Arthur Leslie Jackson, Jr., Dorchester.

All were awarded identical citations. Boatswain's Mate Jansson's follows, in part:

"For outstanding devotion to duty as crew member serving aboard the U. S. S. LCT 148 during advance landings and subsequent assault on the Anzio-Nettuno Area, Italy, in January and February, 1944. Displaying outstanding professional ability and cool courage under fire, Jansson worked tirelessly throughout assault operations, successfully landing troops, mechanized equipment and supplies on designated beaches although constantly subjected to devastating enemy shell fire from shore installations, strafing and aerial bombing attacks."

Groton Sergeant Decorated

Award of the Legion of Merit to Master Sergeant Edward A. Duval of Groton is announced by the War Department. Sergeant Duval won this honor for installing a water system "and contributing in many ways to the comforts and living conditions" at the Persian Gulf Command.

Win Bronze Star Medal

Four New Englanders serving with Army Ground Force units have won the Bronze Star Medal, according to a War Department announcement today.

They are:

Private Xavier Marquis, Bristol, Conn.; Pfc. James E. Biladeau, South Portland, Maine; First Lieut. James G. Gamble, Whitinsville, Mass., and Sergeant Joseph Vieira, New Bedford, Mass.

Sergeant's Exploit

Haste and disorder characterized the retreat of the Germans from at least one French town in Brittany. A Bay State sergeant in charge of one detail which entered the former housing facilities of a Nazi women's group found fine clothing strewn on the floors and rare perfumes spilled. Broken on the floor, too, was Hitler's picture torn up in small pieces.

Staff Sergeant Daniel Donovan of Arlington was the Massachusetts patrol leader who found this mess, describing it as "one of the worst you could imagine."

Get Purple Heart Medal

Thirteen New Englanders have been awarded the Purple Heart Medal, according to a recent First Naval District announcement.

Action in the Normandy and Northern France operations brought the awards to these men:

Seaman, Second Class Clifford S. Boyd, Edgartown; Seaman First Class Charles E. Modeste, Lawrence; Motor Machinist's Mate, First Class, Douglas B. Woodworth, Newburyport; Carpenter's Mate, Second Class, Francis A. Deluca, Jonesboro, Maine; Seaman, Second Class, Patrick Murphy, Boston; Machinist's Mate, Third Class, Robert J. Dessant, Springfield, Vt.; Machinist's Mate, Second Class, Edgar R. Dyke, Somerville; Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, Peer P. Johnson, Jr., Beverly; Electrician's Mate, Second Class, Albert L. LeBlanc, Fall River; Pharmacist's Mate, Third Class, Edward L. Caron, Biddeford, Maine; Seaman, Second Class, Joseph J. Laplante, Canton, Maine; Radarman, Third Class, Mario S. Digregorio, Boston; Seaman, First Class, Normand D. Drapeau, Holyoke.

Tips for Service Families

Answers to many of the questions concerning the military services and their effects upon family finances were included in a release by the Director of Personal Affairs of the First Service Command today.

The questions and their answers are:

Q. My son's A. P. O. has been discontinued, where can I write to get his new A. P. O. number? E. P. S., Boston.

A. Write to the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., giving soldier's full name and army serial number, and his present address will be sent to you. This service is available only to close relatives of the soldier.

Q. When a retired Marine is allowed to purchase at an Army commissary, is there a limit put on the amount of his purchases? M. K., Taunton, Mass.

A. No, a retired Marine's purchases are unlimited.

Q. Will you please tell me how a warrant officer is addressed by other men in his company?

A. He is addressed as "Mister" by other persons in his company.

Q. My husband is a private in the Army. Where can I write to get confinement care? D. G. H., Boston.

A. Write to Division of Child Hygiene, Department of Public Health, 73 Tremont Street, Boston 8, Mass.

Q. My grandson went A. W. O. L. and has been assigned to a rehabilitation center. Where can I get information about him? M. C. L., Biddeford, Maine.

A. It is suggested that you write to the commanding officer at the rehabilitation center.

Q. I have enlisted in the Army Aviation Cadets. Will I receive a call and when? D. G. L., Waterville, Maine.

A. A boy is eligible when he reaches 18 and a call may come any time after that.

Q. If a soldier is honorably discharged, does the Army pay his fare home? R. O., Waterbury, Conn.

A. The Army pays the man's fare to his place of induction or enlistment.

Q. My husband is a staff sergeant and has cut my allotment from $75 to $40. Can I file for Family Allowance to make up the difference? I. M. C., Haverhill.

A. If your husband was a staff sergeant prior to Nov. 1, 1943, and is drawing rental allowance in lieu of quarters for his dependents, you cannot file for Family Allowance. A soldier may not draw both rental allowance and family allowance, and the choice of which he shall draw is left to the soldier. If he did not reach the grade of staff sergeant until after Nov. 1, 1943, he would not be allowed to draw rental allowance and if you wished you could file for Family Allowance.

Q. I have one son in service and receive $37 a month Family Allowance. My other son has been supporting me for a year and is now joining the Navy. Can he send me an allotment, too? M. F., Cambridge, Mass.

A. If the fact of dependency is established by certificate, your second son may also file for Family Allowance. If he has been your chief support for the past year, he may file his application on that basis and if approved, you would receive $50, of which $22 would be from the soldier.

(Address all inquiries of a factual military nature to Public Relations Officer, Headquarters First Service Command, 808 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.)

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used in change.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through D5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Food Prices at Fair Are Kept Down

By a Staff Photographer

Brockton OPA Panel Checks Up on Concessions' Menus

In order that patrons at the Brockton Fair will not be overcharged for their frankfurters, cheeseburgers, hot pepper sandwiches, or oyster stews, the Brockton Office of Price Administration has set up a Price Panel in the State Building where all food concessionnaires must bring their menus for checking. Sandwich prices run from 15 to 45 cents, and dinners from 65 to 85 cents, the latter including potatoes, vegetables, rolls, and butter. Seated—Cornelius F. Dineen, OPA Board chairman, and Miss Mildred Williams, Price-Panel clerk. Standing, left to right, Price-Panel members, H. A. Baynes, James Mooney, and Allan Rosen.

Tobin Charts V-Day View Of Task to Come

A co-ordinated program for V-Day, planned with the object of keeping the public attention on the war in the Pacific and asking for a poised rather than emotional celebration, was submitted over the week-end by Mayor Tobin to community leaders who gave it their indorsement.

Thanksgiving and praise for the termination of the European conflict and the offering of prayers for the rapid cessation of hostilities in the Pacific were proposed by the Mayor as the themes to be emphasized in V-Day announcements over the City's public address system and in all churches.

Proposals Received

Attending the Mayor's luncheon at the Parker House were clergymen, transportation and communication facility heads, educators, business and professional leaders, newspaper editors, labor union leaders, civilian defense officials, and heads of the fire and police departments.

Among proposals received from the floor was one that war workers be asked beforehand to remain on the job, and that school children be kept in school on V-Day, at least until some program of serious and sobering intent was given.

Churches Prominent

Included in the Mayor's proposals were:

That churches begin emphasizing the necessity of remaining fully cognizant of the war in the Pacific.

That all but official traffic be prevented from entering Boston.

That police be detailed in pairs, possibly with State Guardsmen or OCD air-raid wardens, and that military police forces be enlarged.

That newspapers and radio stations in their pre-announcements of the possibility of V-Day's arrival, stress the fact that the winning of the European war is merely another step in a long war.

That playgrounds be utilized to their fullest in order to keep children from drifting into crowded areas.

That a Gold Star Mother whose son had fought in the Pacific make the unconditional surrender announcement, and that clergymen of all faiths give prayers over the public-address system.

Two Oil Officials Indicted On 'Black Market' Charges

What is said to be the first case in the country involving officials of a major oil company in an alleged "black market" activity, was disclosed here today when the Federal Grand Jury in its final report to the United States District Court, indicted Albert V. Shaw, of Newton, a district sales manager for the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., and Thomas G. Sheridan, of Natick, a general salesman for the company.

Charges are conspiracy to defraud the United States Government and the Office of Price Administration by aiding and abetting and entering into an agreement with a number of gasoline selling station operators to accept large quantities of illegal gasoline ration coupons, including inventory coupons worth 100 gallons each, in exchange for hundreds of thousands of gallons of gasoline furnished to the stations by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, charged that the two defendants arranged to increase sales of gasoline by the company and informed and notified certain filling station operators, who leased the stations from the company, that it was "perfectly all right for station operators to purchase large lots of 'black market' gasoline coupons" and to exchange them for gas supplied by the company.

Station operators were cautioned by the company agents who are now defendants, charged Mr. Brandon, to be careful not to involve the company. The intention of the Government is to proceed with its investigation in order to fairly determine if other officials, employees and tank truck drivers, knowingly permitted "black market" coupons to be exchanged for gasoline. One phase of the investigation involves the alleged "bootlegging" of gasoline by tank truck drivers to station operators at a price in excess of the ceiling price, and without coupons, he added.

Assistant United States Attorney Joseph J. Gottlieb, assigned to prosecute the case, charged that the officials indicted had a direct interest in increasing the gas sales because the stations were rented on a gallonage and percentage basis, whereby rental and profits of operators were computed in accordance with the quantity of gasoline sold.

The defendants facilitated the improper diversion of gasoline by virtue of their employment and knowledge, Mr. Gottlieb charged. He also declared the company would accept "black market" coupons in exchange for gasoline delivered to the stations.

The Grand Jury also returned to Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., today one other public, and three secret indictments.

51 Are Convicted For Drunken Driving

Fifty-one persons were convicted in Massachusetts last week for driving while under the influence of liquor, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Rudolph F. King has reported. This was an increase of 16 over the preceding week.

Of 440 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked 59 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquors, Mr. King said. Eight persons were killed by motor vehicles in Massachusetts last week, four more than in the preceding week and one more than in the corresponding week last year.

Recreation For Service People

Monday Sept. 11

Dances with Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's North Station Club, Chelsea, Kope's, Ruggles Street Club, Johnson's "Rhythm Band." Esplanade Club, "on the river" between Exeter and Fairfield Streets. Open-air dancing.

Officers' Dances: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Ruby Newman. Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m.

Dance Instruction: Temple Place Club 8 p. m.

Arts and Crafts: J. W. B. Club, 7 p. m. Puppet Making. Portrait Sketching. Buddies Club, 3:30 p. m.

Leathercraft Instruction: Y. M. C. Union, 7:15 p. m.

Co-Ed Sport and Swim Nite: Charlestown "Y," 8 p. m. Starlite Dancing on the S. S. Fort O'Fun.

Softball: Charlestown "Y" Monday, Wednesday, Thursday. Games arranged.

Plane Officials Confer at Airport

Officials of five major airlines, which have been granted licenses to operate out of Boston, conferred today with members of the Public Works Commission regarding the allocation of space at a proposed loading arcade at Logan International Airfield, East Boston.

Attending the conference were Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald, Associate Public Works Commissioner George W. Schryver, and the following representatives of airlines: W. Nelson Bump, E. H. Hale and Herman Schlosser, all of American Airlines; H. Kinsley Highman, United Airlines; W. Proposca Stanley de T. Osborne and E. H. Parker, Eastern Airlines; O. M. Gove, Transcontinental & Western Airlines, and John B. Ford, Northeast Airlines.

Thomas D. Cabot, Chairman, and Arthur A. Tully, Jr., Director of the Massachusetts Aeronautical Commission, and Coleman C. McCully, of the Emergency Public Works Commission, also attended the meeting.

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CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Talks Planned On Problems Of Veterans

Matter-of-fact accounts by discharged servicemen of the problems they have met in seeking adjustment to civilian life will feature the first meeting tonight of a series of three, sponsored by the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. for those "serving the veteran."

Under the direction of Roland Darling, of the Greater Boston Community Council, the veterans will engage in an informal panel discussion during which prepared questions will be taken up, to be followed by questions from the floor.

These meetings will be held tonight, next Monday when representatives of State and Federal veterans organization will speak and the following Monday when counseling and working with veterans will be explained.

Attendance is by ticket and the meetings are open to workers with the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and the U. S. O.

Among the subjects which will come up for attention tonight are ones dealing with the transition from civilian to Army life. Army training as applied to peacetime pursuits, problems arising from methods used by those helping the soldiers return to civilian jobs, and plans of the veterans for making use of the benefits offered by the G. I. Bill of Rights.

Ship to Honor Hero of Midway

The Destroyer-Escort U. S. S. Horace A. Bass will be launched at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Quincy Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Named in the honor of a Midway fighter pilot, Horace A. Bass, Jr., the ship will be christened by his wife, Mrs. Sarah Miley Bass, of Roanoke, Va. Fighter Pilot Bass played a heroic role in the battle of Midway and for his deeds was awarded several citations.

Accompanying Mrs. Bass to the christening will be her mother, Mrs. Martha Porter B. Miley, and Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bass, Sr., all from Roanoke.

Maine Voters Go to Polls As State Campaign Closes

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 11—With each major party trying to outdo the other in its claims of support for measures aiding veterans and labor unions, Maine's political campaign drew to a close over the week end for today's State election. While Maine has in recent years lost its prestige as a barometer State ("As goes Maine, so goes the Union"), it still serves to boil down the major issues in advance for any national political election year.

The windup compaigns in Maine proved that the veterans and labor votes were the big battle ground of the year. The issue of servicemen's aid left the two candidates for Governor agreed. Horace A. Hildreth of Cumberland (R) and Paul J. Jullien of Waterville (D) emphasized in closing addresses that men returning from the war won't take "No" for an answer.

Mr. Jullien emphasized that steps should be taken to rehabilitate them and care for their needs, while Hildreth leaned strongly to contention that they should be given "economic freedom." He added, "Our fundamental State problem is the manner in which we help handle our returning servicemen and the replacement in permanent peacetime jobs of thousands of war workers.

The labor issue came into sharpest focus in the first Maine Congressional District where the incumbent, Representative Robert Hale (R) is opposed for re-election by Andrew A. Pettis, C. I. O. union president in the South Portland shipyard, a former Republican who ran on both sides of the primary ballot, won the Democratic nomination and then shifted to the Democratic party. Both Mr. Pettis and David H. Staples (D) opposing Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R) in the Second District, have the support of the Maine United Labor Committee, affiliate of the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee.

U. S. Senator Owen Brewster of Maine has repeatedly attacked the political activity of Maine's C. I. O. organization and drew from Mr. Staples the charge that Mrs. Smith was using Senator Brewster as her "mouthpiece" in accusing the P. A. C. of trying to destroy the Maine Federation of Labor (A. F. L.). Mrs. Smith declined to enter the controversy. She did say she was given assurance by the president and secretary of the Maine A. F. of L. that its members in Maine would need "no urging" to vote for her. She also cited a labor publication as giving her the support of heads of standard railroad unions. Mr. Staples retorted that he, too, had support of railroad union chiefs other than those connected with the C. I. O.

The tussle for the labor vote left union members somewhat confused in some sections, but it was clear cut enough in the first district where the C. I. O. vote was turned to the Democratic side. Elsewhere union members could only assure themselves that they had come into new prominence in the political picture, rivalled only in this year's balloting by the big veterans issue.

Mrs. Germaine Schnitzer of Westport, Conn., representing the Democratic National Committee, spoke in French to a Franco-American audience in Brunswick, claiming it was not until Roosevelt's election that "working people received what had been coming to them for a long time—social security and old-age pensions.

Representative John Jennings (R) of Tennessee said at a Portland rally that "the proposal to keep our boys in the Army after they are needed because it is cheaper to do this than to support them by civilian dole is the first economy measure put forth by the New Deal braintrusters in the last 12 years."

5 MINUTE MOVIE

1

PICTURE OF A LADY ABOUT TO CALL LONG DISTANCE

2

HEARS OPERATOR SAY— "PLEASE LIMIT YOUR CALL TO 5 MINUTES"

3

REALIZES SHE MAY BE ON WAR-BUSY LINE

4

SAYS CHEERFULLY—"I'LL BE GLAD TO"

5

OPERATOR SAYS— "PEOPLE ARE MIGHTY HELPFUL THESE DAYS"

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
WAR USES LONG DISTANCE 24 Hours a Day

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

American Fighter Pilots Shoot Down 130 Nazis in Raid Over Germany

Continued from Page 1

anywhere. A temporary news blackout hides the whereabouts of the American advance guards.

At the southern end of the Allied offensive arc, French forces of the Allied Seventh Army have occupied Dijon, while American troops are in the opening phases of an attack on the Belfort Gap.

Zeebrugge, U-boat base near the Belgian-Dutch border, has fallen to Polish forces, but Nazi garrisons are holding on to the port cities of Dunkerque, Calais, Boulogne, Le Havre, and Brest, with a tenacity that is complicating Allied supply problems.

The entire military situation in the West can be summed up in a single question: How long can the Germans delay an Allied attack in force on the Siegfried Line?

It is difficult to see how they can hope to hold back the Allied sledgehammers for more than a few days at best, what with their thinly spread manpower, the cumulative toll of air attacks on their limited material, and the mighty Russian assaults in the East.

German military commentators predict the main Allied blow will be directed against the northern end of the defense system, but it is possible that two or three smashes of equal strength will be attempted simultaneously.

Meantime on the Eastern Front, Soviet armies have pushed to within 30 miles of the Transylvanian Capital of Cluj. Other Russian units are nearing a junction in Yugoslavia with Marshal Tito's Partisans, while still others are forging through Bulgaria to tighten the net around substantial enemy forces still in Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania. Incidentally, Marshal Tito now asserts there are no Allied ground forces operating in Yugoslavia.

There is nothing new to report on the Russian drives in Poland except a Berlin Radio report that the Germans have given up the fortress town of Krosno, 17 miles from Czechoslovakia.

Allied Planes Save Wounded Partisans

By the Associated Press

Rome, Sept. 11

Allied planes evacuated 10,000 wounded Partisans of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Army, it was announced today. Yugoslav ground forces trained at RAF schools in North Africa already are operating on their native soil, service squadrons of Yugoslav planes.

Western Front:

British Force Invades Holland

British troops were reported striking into Holland in a sweep toward the north end of the Siegfried Line. The United States First Army punched to less than 10 miles from the German border at two places, and captured the Capital of the Duchy of Luxemburg.

The Americans, hurling shells into German soil for the first time in history, were reported bombarding Aachen, German border city and troop concentration point guarded by Siegfried Line forts, running on both the east and west sides.

Radio dispatches from Brussels said the British had crossed the Netherlands frontier for the first time "although earlier reports put them there last week."

The crossing apparently was on the road to Eindhoven from one of the British bridgeheads 25 to 35 miles east of Antwerp.

An Associated Press dispatch from the British front said the British had stormed across the Schelde-Meuse Canal, last water barrier before the Dutch frontier, after a large-scale three-day battle around Bourg-Leopold and Betchel north of the Albert Canal in which 12,000 prisoners were taken and more Germans killed in one day than any time since the 200-mile march from Normandy.

The Schelde-Meuse Canal is only two miles from the Dutch frontier where the road runs to Eindhoven.

The crossing of the Schelde-Meuse Canal was at Neerpelt after an eight-mile thrust, and the Dutch border was said to have been crossed at the tiny village of Degroote.

Premier Pieter Gerbrandy announced last week that the British had reached Breda in Holland, but the patrols apparently withdrew.

The Americans were nearest Germany at points 70 miles apart.

American Force Takes Luxembourg

Luxembourg, a coal-iron center of 58,000 fell to a United States column driving through the Duchy on a 10-mile assault front.

This column built up a strong left shoulder for the American Third Army's battle for Metz, 35 miles to the south. The units moving through the Duchy had advanced to within 10 miles of the Saar border of Germany and were within 25 miles of the German cities of Saarburg and Trier.

To the north, other United States First Army units were within 8½ miles of the German and Dutch frontiers and had linked with the British Second Army in preparation for a massive assault on the northern portion of the Siegfried Line.

Ahead of the American and British units which joined above the captured Belgian town of Hasselt was the weakest link in the German defense chain—the 70 miles of hastily built fortifications from Aachen north to Kleve, terminus of the Siegfried Line. This portion of the Siegfried Line or West Wall protects the Rhineland and the industrial cities of Cologne and Dusseldorf.

American troops which took the city of Luxembourg were fighting determinedly to broaden out into the town of Mersch,, slightly over 10 miles to the north.

The attack of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, United States First Army toward the Saar has carried over 50 miles beyond Sedan and 35 miles east of Montmedy where the Americans sliced through the northernmost hinge of the old Maginot Line. The Duchy of Luxembourg, a coal and iron region of 999 square miles, was overrun by the Germans in 1940.

On the front before Aachen, American artillery fired its first shots into Germany at 3:30 p. m. Sept. 10. These shots—fired by long barrel 155-millimeter rifles made in the last war and now mounted on tank chasis—struck a crossroads near Aachen, the biggest of the northern fort centers of the Siegfried Line.

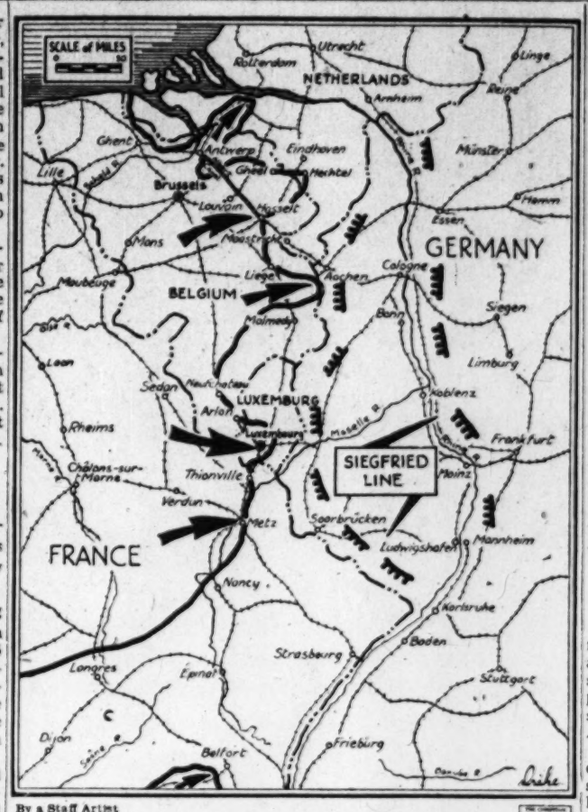
Later the Paris Radio said Aachen itself was brought under heavy fire from American guns near captured Verviers, 3½ miles southwest of Limbourg. There was no confirmation of this report. Limbourg, 8½ miles from the German frontier, has been reached by American advanced elements.

French forces from the south after a 24-hour battle have occupied Dijon, 150 miles southeast of Paris and 55 miles from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's troops in northern France, it has been announced in Rome.

At the same time, American troops of Lieut. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army, moving up from the Mediterranean, reached the outskirts of Vesoul, 55 miles to the northeast and only 75 miles south of Nancy where the Third Army is attacking the Moselle Line.

In pushing 20 miles north of Besançon across the Doubs Valley to Vesoul, the Americans closed a pocket on Germans who fought desperately until the last moment to hold the road network leading into Dijon.

Dijon, a city of 96,000, is at the western edge of the Saone Valley, and Visoul is 30 miles west of the Belfort Gap where American and French forces were meeting bitter opposition.



By a Staff Artist

Battle Close-Up in the West

Arrows indicate principal Allied spearheads in the developing struggle for Germany's Siegfried Line defenses, shown at right.

Air Over Europe:

American Fighters Down 130 Germans

American fighters escorting 1,000 heavy bombers attacking Nazi oil plans in Germany shot down 130 enemy planes.

On Sept. 10, the American fighters destroyed 125 German planes but 119 were caught on the ground in western Germany. This made the two-day total 255.

It was the fouth consecutive day in which 1,000 or more American bombers had attacked Germany. The continental skies were saturated by Allied planes rising from bases in Britain, Italy, north and south France.

American losses were not immediately tabulated. A spokesman of the United States Eighth Air Force said the 130 planes destroyed still was an incomplete count, but already a record bag for fighters. German planes destroyed by the bombers still were to be added.

Approximately 800 Mustangs, Thunderbolts, and Lightnings formed the escort. Between 200 and 300 fighters previously had been used in Rhineland attacks.

While the great air battles swirled above Germany, the 1,000 or more Flying Fortresses and Liberators cast their bombs on synthetic oil plants at Merseburg and Lutzkendorf and at a natural oil refinery near Hannover at Misburg. A few hours earlier, British Mosquitoes bombed Berlin.

Tito Denies Allies Are in Yugoslavia

Marshal Tito's headquarters in a radiocast statement said no Allied land forces were operating on Yugoslav territory.

"There are no Allied land forces on Yugoslav territory," the statement said. "The struggle is being conducted only by the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia with the co-operation of the Allied Air Forces."

"There are no Commandos on the Yugoslav mainland, neither have the Allies asked for them to be landed," the declaration added. It made no mention of Russian troops who have been reported inside Yugoslavia.

On Sept 7 Allied headquarters in Rome announced a general offensive had started in Yugoslavia with Allied "land forces of the Adriatic" participating.

Italy:

Fifth Army Advances To Nazi Gothic Line

Taking advantage of the enemy's preoccupation with large-scale fighting on the Adriatic coast south of Rimini, United States Fifth Army forces followed up a German withdrawal north and northwest of Florence and reached the Gothic Line defenses, Allied headquarters disclosed.

Some Fifth Army units, headquarters said, reached Usella, 17 miles northwest of Florence and only 35 miles south of the Great Po Valley industrial city and communications center of Bologna.

Further west American troops pushed well into the outskirts of Pistoia and occupied high ground dominating the town from the northeast while elements of the 92nd Infantry Division reached the Gothic Line defenses at Zezzera, 6½ miles northeast of Lucca.

Eastern Front:

Red Army Pushes Across Carpathians

The Red Army by frontal and flank assaults was driving German and Hungarian troops from their strongholds in the eastern Carpathians, after crushing enemy resistance in the Transylvanian Alps.

Armored columns under the command of Russia's newest Marshal, Rodion Y. Malinovsky, were less than 30 miles from the Transylvanian Capital of Cluj. His forces, advancing steadily from the northeast and southeast, were rapidly seizing control of the entire mountain block that had protected Hungary from invasion.

The Soviet Radio increased the intensity of Russian appeals to the peoples of Hungary and Austria to throw off their Nazi yoke as the Red Army rolled closer to them.

Front dispatches said a Red Army river flotilla, steaming up the Danube toward the Iron Gate, was expected to assist in a crossing into northeastern Serbia from Romanian bases near Turnu-Severin.

The forces of Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin were reported approaching the Yugoslav frontier as well as fanning southward close to the Aegean Sea.

A junction between the Red Army and Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and his Yugoslav Partisans will prepare the way for a double sweep into the Hungarian plains from the east and south, it was believed in Moscow. Such a junction already has been made, according to some reports.

The Moscow communiqué said Soviet columns hitting inside southeastern Transylvania and along the eastern side had captured nearly 60 towns and villages, and forced another Carpathian pass into Transylvania.

Meanwhile, Russian newspaper dispatches indicated that the protracted lull on the Polish and Baltic sectors of the Eastern Front is likely to explode at any moment. The timing and direction of the next major thrusts of the Red Army remained a guarded secret.

It was believed, however, that the biggest drives will be launched from the upper Vistula bridgehead south of Warsaw toward German Silesia, and across the Sesupe River frontier of East Prussia toward Insterburg, 42 miles to the southwest on the Tilsit-Insterburg-Königsberg railway.

The Russians made it plain they intend to carry their full share of the offensive burden in the final knockout of the Reich.

Pacific:

Axis Reports Heavy Philippine Raids

The battle of the Philippine approaches was described, for the moment at least, in bigger and more fiery terms by Axis reports than by official Allied communiqués.

The first attack from American aircraft carriers on the Philippines, with 300 fighters and bombers swarming over Mindanao Sept. 9, was among unconfirmed Tokyo versions put out in a Berlin radiocast.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur listed a single patrol plane raid on the night of Sept. 8 near Zamboanga, Mindanao, during which a 10,000-ton enemy tanker was sunk.

But Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at Pearl Harbor let Sept. 10 go by without additional reports on the American naval task forces prowling the western Carolines—from whence, Tokyo said, the Philippine raid was made.

Admiral Nimitz previously had told of carrier-plane raids on Palau and Yap and warship shellings of Palau. Tokyo, which has been reporting those attacks as powerful assaults, including a battleship bombardment of Yap, was quoted by Berlin as saying more than 1,000 Allied planes hit Palau and Yap on Sept. 7 and more than 700 planes on Sept. 8.

China:

Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell's headquarters indicated that Japanese forces pushing down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway already had crossed the border into Kwangsi Province and reached Chuanhsien, only 67 miles from Kweilin, nub of South China's defense system.

The Chinese High Command made no mention of fighting in that area but admitted fresh Japanese advances in two other sectors.

The High Command said the Japanese on Sept. 8 penetrated the suburbs of the important port of Wenchow, in Chekiang Province 225 miles south of Shanghai. The Japanese already had claimed the fall of Wenchow.

The High Command also reported a fresh drive northward from Moihond Peninsula in Kwangtung.

Japanese troops also were pushing in seven columns westward towardt Paoching, 63 miles west of Hengyang.

Vigorous fighting was reported continuing in the suburbs of fallen Lingling air base, 78 miles southwest of Hengyang.

Roosevelt Lauds Luxemburgers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt today saluted the "brave people of Luxemburg" upon their liberation from their Nazi conquerors.

His statement, released at the White House, said: "To no people who have borne the Nazi yoke can liberation mean more than to those of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

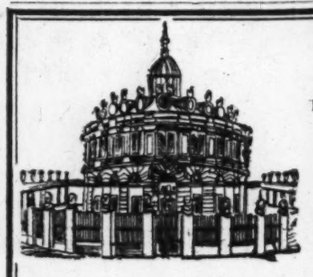
"Ruthlessly attacked and occupied by the German military in May, 1940, their country was not only incorporated into the Third Reich and German citizenship thrust upon them, but their sons were forced to serve in the ranks and wear the hated uniform of their oppressors.

"With unparalleled sacrifice and fortitude, the heroic Luxemburgers have resisted every Nazi effort to break their spirit. On the occasion of their release from tyranny and their return to the free institutions which they hold so dear, the American people salute the brave people of Luxemburg."

Naval Hero of Guam Decorated and Promoted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, Navy Secretary, pinned the Legion of Merit on the blue jacket of George R. Tweed, Sept. 9, in recognition of his nearly two years of hiding out from the Japanese on Guam, then of providing valuable information to American forces which recaptured the island.

The Navy disclosed that Tweed also has received a promotion to the rank of Warrant Officer from that of radioman.



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Japanese Plan on Long War To Get Better Peace Terms

By the Associated Press

Emperor Hirohito warned the Japanese Diet Sept. 6 meeting in extraordinary session, that the war situation was "becoming more intense" and Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso said the Empire must concentrate its total power to combat mounting American attacks and possible invasion.

The Emperor said Japanese soldiers were fighting bravely, that relations between Japan and the occupied countries were strengthening and that "the construction of greater East Asia is progressing step by step." "However," he said, "the counteroffensive of the enemy is becoming increasingly fierce. Truly today is the time for imperial Japan to decide the victory by massing her total strength."

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese Premier Kuniaki Koiso faces coming military events with foreboding, but with a determination that Japan shall continue fighting.

This attitude is evident in dark warnings of the war's closer approach to the Japanese homeland, and in his intention of arming the Japanese people for guerrilla warfare.

His purpose apparently is to draw the war out as long as he can in order to obtain the most favorable peace terms possible.

In preparation for the carrying out his war policies, the Premier has ordered a general housecleaning of Tojo appointees in key Government positions. In the Home Ministry alone, 68 changes were announced in one day.

Supreme Council Named

But the only change in the structure of the Government has been the formation of a "Supreme Council for the Direction of the War," which replaces the former Liaison Committee between Imperial Headquarters and the Cabinet. The new body is on a somewhat higher level, being directly under the Emperor. The composition of the new Supreme Council is not yet known.

Domestic issues facing Japan on the eve of the Diet session include:

1. War Production—The whole economy is now being directed toward increased plane production. In July, just after Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo's fall, the entire machine-tool industry was shifted from the manufacture of machines to that of airplane parts. Old machines are salvaged and pooled. Tens of thousands of old electric fans have been salvaged and converted into "simple and economical boring machines," according to one radiocast made available by the Office of War Information.

Another report, from Japan's Domei News Agency disclosed a "great bottleneck" in war industries because of wornout machinery. The Munitions Ministry has adopted a program to speed up repair of machinery in the machine-tool and aircraft industries.

2. Transportation—Because of the shipping shortage, the Japanese have been concentrating on building up land transportation facilities, even to the point of a cutback in production of wooden ships.

After the fall of Saipan, Tokyo radio announced a policy of having ships travel the "shortest possible distance," while the railroads assume a "greater transportation load."

In line with this, repeated references to the improvement of railroads and highways in Manchuria and Korea have been heard. With the bulk of Japan's imports coming from this area and from North China, the water span to be traversed is at a minimum.

Airplane Output Speeded

Within Japan, all trucks have been mobilized for the months of August, September and October, and most of them assigned to the aircraft industry in an effort to speed up production. The red tape hitherto involved in expediting aircraft materials has been cut away, and any freight package marked "air" now automatically has to priority on all carriers.

3. Manpower—The proverbial bottom of the barrel is now being scraped for workers. On Aug. 22 compulsory labor service for all unmarried able-bodied girls and women from 12 to 40 years of age was put into effect. They will be selected by local officials, placed in labor corps of 50 workers each and sent to designated factories "for a term of one year," according to Domei.

Although registration of this group of women was carried on under Premier Tojo and small-scale compulsory mobilization was begun, he was on record as opposing large-scale conscription of women. He took the more conservative position that "the duty of women is to preserve the families and educate the children. "There is some evidence that he was criticized by the press for this stand.

Women mobilized under the previous regime were used in lighter types of work, but the new order makes no such reservations. In fact, the Koiso government has specified that women shall make up half of the workers in metal factories, lumber, transportation equipment, and shipbuilding, and 40 per cent of those in coal and ore mining and oil production.

The shortage of technicians in war industry is once more disclosed by an emergency plan, just adopted, to mobilize technical workers in all Government departments and assign them to aircraft and other munitions production.

Better Housing Planned

4. Labor morale—There has been much discussion recently of the morale problem in war industry. The new government has stated that more widespread criticism of its policies will be allowed. A drive is under way to improve facilities for housing and feeding war workers. It is further announced that the latest motion pictures will soon be shown regularly in war plants, mines, military academies and hospitals, even in the "rural regions." A new propaganda magazine for war workers appeared on Sept. 1.

5. Food—To the common people of Japan, the food problem looms large. When the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society met early in August to discuss suggestions for strengthening the war effort, 20 of the 52 proposals considered dealt with food distribution and ways to increase food production.

Earlier, Domei had reported that "the rice crop this year is causing greater concern than the crops of previous years." The Japanese News Agency said that drought had hit large areas of Japan and Korea, while other parts of Japan had been flooded. The area planted in rice is off 2.9 per cent from last year, which was a short crop year.

On August 23, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Toshio Shimada promised the people that every possible measure would be taken to obtain adequate food supplies, including the stepping up of food imports from Manchuria. He appealed to Japanese farmers to "bring about satisfactory results in agricultural products by fighting against various adverse conditions."

Lack of Co-ordination

The following day, however, the Domei agency in a transmission to the press of Occupied Asia boldly criticized the Shimada statement. "Minister Shimada seems to believe," said Domei, "that by sharp price boosts production will be increased . . . but there is a need to investigate the underlying causes of this price problem.

"It is universally admitted that the bottlenecks in food production . . . result from the land problem and the lack of co-ordination between industry and agriculture.

"The incomes from farm villages have increased greatly in recent times, but the gains have not been derived from the production of food—but rather from the earnings of workers who labor in near-by munitions factories. As a result farm production has dropped. . . .

"The biggest bottleneck in food shipments lies in the disparity between the Government's purchasing prices and prices on the black market. This disparity is caused by the enormous surplus buying power and the inefficient government purchasing policies.

"Unless the situation is remedied, price boosts will only cause higher 'black market' prices."

In English-language wireless dispatches beamed overseas, however, Domei said that the Shimada statement proved that all was well on the food front.

If Domei, the Government's own news agency, is critical of Government policy, there must be severe rumblings in the Japanese press over prospective food shortages in the coming winter.

Japanese Warned on Raids, Told to Prepare Extra Food

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YENAN, China, Sept. 3.—Delayed—The Japanese people must not increase their strain through showing nervousness in connection with recent enemy bombings of Japanese cities, warned the Government according to an issue of Tokyo's paper Nichi Nichi just received here through guerrilla channels.

It refers to effect of the appeal to the Japanese people to prepare every day one day's extra food and to have ready a day's supply of drinking water "because any day enemy planes may come over any Japanese city."

Precautions Faulty

Head of the police of Yawata, which was bombed the day before, is quoted by Nichi Nichi as saying that the air raid precaution training proved insufficient, fire extinguishing equipment poor, and the blackout not strict enough.

A letter to the editor of Nichi Nichi by a citizen states, "Before enemy planes came over, I was confident I would be calm, but when they actually came, I was nervous and excited. I regret this after reading the instructions of the ARP handbook."

Chinese Encouraged

Effect on the Chinese population in Japanese-occupied areas of recent Allied bombings of Japanese-held cities is best expressed in the fact that in Shanghai the day after the last bombing, the "black market" quotation for currency of the British colony of Hong Kong jumped from two to thirty dollars puppet money for one Hong Kong dollar.

Japanese residents of Shanghai were panicky, removing into the French Concession for safety, especially since the alarm sounded only after Allied planes had bombed the shipping and left.

Guerrilla reports from Shanghai state that Shanghai Chinese are greatly encouraged by the Allied activity.

Where Is the Goose Step Now?

Associated Press

Paris Sees Another German March

This time the Nazi prisoners are being herded through the Paris streets on their way to a concentration camp, and all that is heard is the shuffle of their tired feet; no proud clump, clump of the heavy army boots in the triumphant goose step. On the sidewalk Frenchmen grin.

Navy Trained 1,303,554 In June 30 Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, reports that the Navy trained 1,303,554 officers and enlisted personnel in the year ending last June 30.

This, he said, represented crews of 4,063 new Navy vessels of all types, plus more than 20,000 landing craft and additions to the personnel of the rapidly expanding Naval Air Service.

He reported also, that of the 2,987,311 personnel in the Navy on June 30, approximately 83 per cent had been added since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

Despite the extensive training program of the last year, he said "the Navy will be required, in the current fiscal year, to train approximately 600,000 new personnel who are expected to be drawn into the service from civilian life by June 30, 1945.

"The collapse of Germany will result in no curtailment of the Navy's training program," he continued. "The continued successful prosecution of the war against Japan will require, according to present estimates, that the Navy continue to expand until it reached a strength of 3,389,000 by June 30, 1945."

23,000 Indians Fight for U. S.

About 23,000 American Indians are in the U. S. armed forces.

'Back the Boys With Prayer' Gives Help to Servicemen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANGOLA, Ind.—In Potawatomi Inn at Pokagon State Park here, Manager and Mrs. Ben Swenson have established a "Back the Boys With Prayer" room from which guests dispatch a steady stream of encouragement to servicemen all over the world.

Over the fire place hangs this notice: "Silence please. This room is a place for reading, writing, and meditation. It is dedicated to God and to the men and women in the service of our country. They need your prayers and the written encouragement and assurance that you are behind them in spirit 100 per cent.

"There are items here which you may find helpful to ponder. Those marked for distribution you may wish to send to a friend or relative in the service. Please feel free to use them for that purpose.

"The power of prayer has already been proven in this war by remarkable experiences of deliverance. There will be many more. Your prayers will help."

On a bulletin board labeled "Prayers Are Answered" newspapers and magazine accounts of battle-front experiences influenced by prayer are posted.

Similar bulletin boards are being maintained on ships and in military and Red Cross establishments overseas by young men and women who formerly worked at the Inn. Thousands of such clippings and reprints have been sent to them from the "Back the Boys With Prayer" room.

Each item carries the invitation to write for additional free copies and other inspirational items. A number of servicemen have found their way to the shores of Lake James for rest through this alert group of young people.

Appropriate passages from overseas members of the "Potawatomi family," often telling their own religious experiences, are posted from time to time. Their photographs line one side wall of the room.

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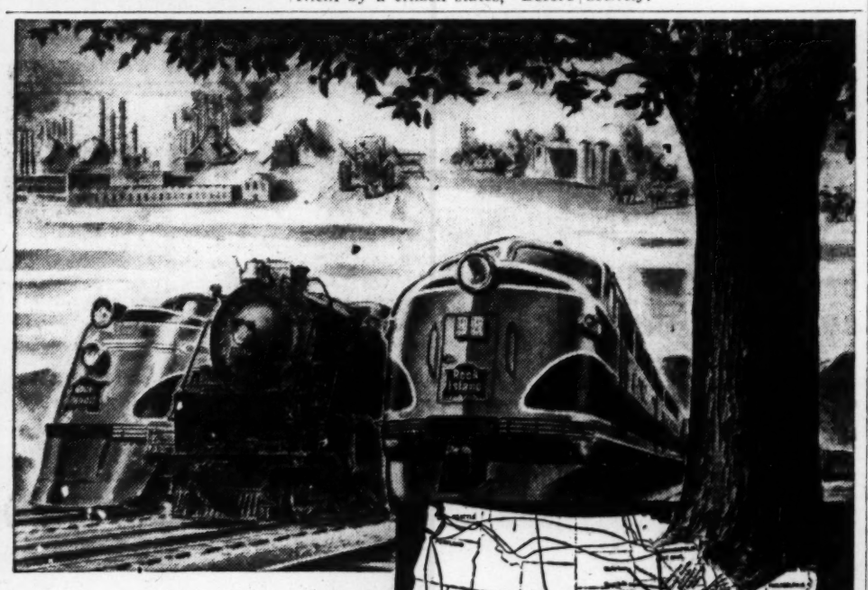

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Roosevelt and Churchill At Quebec for Conference

Continued from Page 1

walked with Mackenzie King between them, the two ladies rising above him on either side.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill talked animatedly for five minutes as flashlights popped. They looked like two friends bursting to tell each other important matters. Mr. Roosevelt leaned on the open car's side, Mr. Churchill faced him animatedly. It was an unforgettable scene with the St. Lawrence rolling a stone's throw away and the majestic cliff, bare at the base and rising to pointed firs, making a back drop in the other direction.

Military Salute

The procession of cars wound up the hillside to the historic Citadel, symbol of ancient mastery o fthe Plains of Abraham. There in a brief, breath-taking ceremony, detachments of Canadian Army, Navy, and Air Force groups presented arms while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Since Mr. Churchill is not the head of a state, the British National Anthem was omitted. The air was bracing, the sky blue.

Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, at a press conference later, made three important points:

1. This conference is primarily military.

2. Mr. Roosevelt's recent Pacific tour and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, conferences were a preliminary to this meeting.

3. Since the conference is technical there may be little news.

Mr. Early also released the names of the American chiefs of staff, Admirals William D. Leahy and Ernest J. King, Gens. George C. Marshall and Henry H. Arnold, who are "opposite numbers" to British staff heads already announced.

Arrival of Mr. Churchill's staff brought stories of his reception at Halifax, the port where he landed.

Churchill Leads Singing

Robert Cruikshank, representative of the British Ministry of Information, who saw the arrival, described to this correspondent his amazement at looking at the cowd and discovering Mr. Churchill apparently leading the singing. On going nearer he found it was Mr. Churchill, who sat with his wife on the train platform, calling for one song after another. He joined vigorously in 'Roll out the Barrel," proposed "Tipperary," and finally called for " God Save the King."

A petty officer of the Royal Navy cried out " 'Ows everything at 'ome, Winnie?"

The Prime Minister grinned and replied—"Okay."

Small in themselves, these incidents tell the victorious mood of the new conference.

Mr. Churchill showed himself little on the sea trip, confining the voyage to preparations for this meeting.

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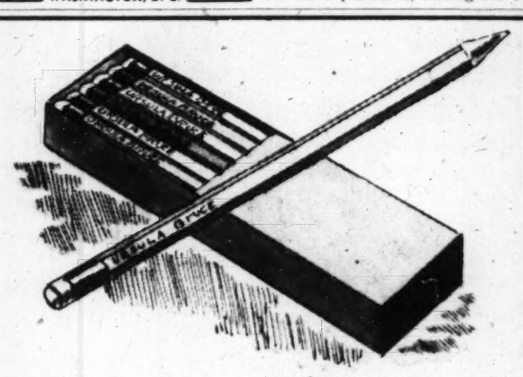
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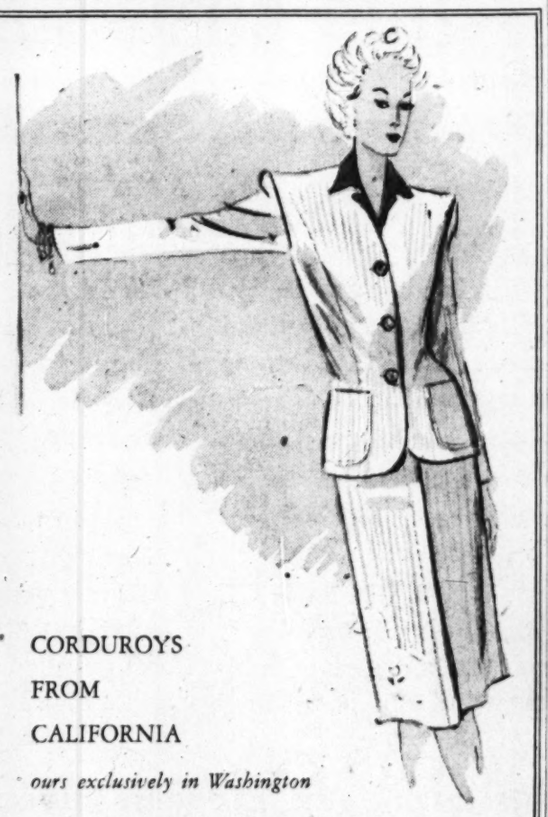
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Freedom Rings in Rheims

Associated Pres

'Marseillaise' Played in Streets of French City

A sound car, flying the French Tricolor and carrying a guard of members of the French Forces of the Interior, plays the "Marseillaise" as it cruises the streets of Rheims, France.

Stalin Declines

QUEBEC, Sept. 11 (AP)—Stephen Early, presidential press secretary, said after the leaders arrived at Quebec's ivied citadel:

"President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill received the following reply from Marshal Stalin to an invitation extended to him to take part in their joint meetings:

" 'At the present time when the Soviet Armies are fighting battles on such a broad front, developing their offensives increasingly, I am deprived of the possibility of traveling out of the Soviet Union and of leaving the direction of the Army for the shortest period. All my colleagues agree that this is quite impossible.' "

Double-Time Pay Approved

Double time after 14½ hours in one day is approved for 325 employees of the Massachusetts Warehousemen's Association in a directive order announced here today by the New England War Labor Board.

Von Model Replaces Von Kluge in West

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sept. 11

Field Marshal Walter von Model now is mentioned in the German press as the German Commander in Chief in the West, following the passing of Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge, the newspaper Tidningen said today in a dispatch from Berlin. The account gave no details of Marshal von Kluge's passing — reported previously — except that it was due to natural causes.

[A captured German general has confirmed reports of Field Marshal von Kluge's passing, and that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has been wounded seriously, a Reuter report from the British Second Army front said.]

Big Shakedown in Pecans Due Soon in Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 11 (AP)—A big shakedown is due in Louisiana soon—the annual pecan harvest when more than 11,000,000 pounds of nuts will be threshed from trees all over the alluvial regions of the State.

Miles McPeak, crop agricultural statistician for Louisiana in the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, estimated that the 1944 crop will total 11,285,000 pounds as compared to 9,500,000 last year.

New Cabinet Formed in Paris Gives Post to 8 'Resisters'

Continued from Page 1

more or less closely with those of General de Gaulle.

M. Jeanneney's appointment is equally significant. It is admittedly a sort of pledge on the part of General de Gaulle that he intends to keep within the framework of France's representative democratic institutions.

'Very Good Start'

With General de Gaulle is trying to do, taking a little longer view, in this new Government is to take the first step toward combining democracy with order and discipline.

He has clearly made a real effort to constitute a Cabinet that is representative of the main currents of political thought in France today.

He put able men in such technical posts as Minister of Transport [Reneé Mayer] and National Education, M. Capitant, a man just over 40.

Already some Resistnce groups are asking for more. They want not merely dominant representation in the Cabinet, but a Government ready to carry out a revolutionary program as soon as the war is won.

On the whole, however, the Cabinet is considered good, or at least a very good start.

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British Press: Set Hard Terms Against Germany at Quebec

Continued from Page 1

the enemy may be able to launch something else at longer range and of a different type from V-1. Therefore, it is necessary for us to be on guard."

Also, it was further emphasized on Sept. 10 that evacués should not return to London until given official instructions. It is announced that the recent partial disbandment of civil defense does not affect the Royal Observers Corps, who are responsible for air-raid warnings. Their work still is considered highly important.

Nevertheless, the confident terms in which official assurances about the end of the flying-bomb menace were couched last week is having the effect that might easily have been foreseen. Over the week end, trains coming to London from the North brought back large numbers of mothers and young children. Crowds of evacués from the North, the Midlands, Wales, and the West Country also are returning.

It is pointed out that in London 23,000 houses have been totally destroyed and any wholesale return of evacués may result in serious overcrowding. Up to now, accommodations have had to be found for about 250,000 flying-bomb victims.

World Scope for Honest News Sought by State Department

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP) — An American proposal that people all over the world shall be guaranteed free and honest news may soon be submitted to the other United Nations.

The core of the proposal, as worked out by the State Department over a considerable period, is understood to cover two main points:

1. That newsmen should have the right to gather news wherever it develops or exists and also write and transmit it out of any country without hindrance.

2. That each country should permit the unhindered receipts of news from anywhere in the world.

The goal is that of the resolution submitted last week to the House by Representative J. William Fulbright (D) of Arkansas who asked that Congress go on record as favoring world news freedom to promote better understanding among nations "and thus prevent future wars."

Congress members and other Government officials are known to have been impressed by mounting evidence from Europe that the Nazis have been able to mislead many people by first "poisoning their minds" with untruths and half truths.

Motorcar Registrations

Total motor vehicle registrations exceeded 30,000,000 for the first time in 1939.

Balkans Lost to Hitler; Hungary Left in Lurch

Continued from Page 1

grade, is already reported cut by Yugoslavia guerrillas.

The Russian advance at the present speed should result in a westward drive which will completely cut off retreating Germans.

Russian occupation of Bulgaria, reported over the week end to have reached before the armistice 100 miles inside the country, 20 miles from the Turkish frontier, and 20 miles from the 1940 Greek frontier, has followed a peculiar week even for that much disturbed country.

For three years Bulgaria has been at war with Britain and the United States, but not the Soviet Union.

Shortly before the collapse of Romania the Bulgarians asked for an armistice from the Western Allies. They found the terms unacceptable, though they sent delegates to Cairo for discussion.

Agreed to Armistice

In the meantime Russia, having reached the Bulgarians' frontier, didn't wait for that Government to make up its mind, but on Sept. 5 declared war on Bulgaria.

Bulgaria temporized by declaring war on Germany and asking the Soviet Union for an armistice. Russian troops in the meantime advanced into Bulgaria. Four days later, Sept. 9, the Bulgarians agreed to an armistice.

The immediate consequences inside Bulgaria have been the deposition of two pro-German members of the Regency Council, Prince Cyril and General Nichov, and the creation of a new Government under Kimon Georgiev.

This has been enlarged to include 16 members in which the "Military League" holds key positions, and eight are Agrarian Party members.

With Mr. Georgiev as Premier and Col. Damian Velchev as Minister of War, both of whom played important roles in the 1934 coup d'etat, there come into power persons who consistently opposed King Boris's pro-German policy.

Foreign Minister Petro Staynov is strongly anti-German and has a Russian wife.

Political Consequences

Colonel Velchev, who once was head of the "Military league" was sentenced to execution in 1935, but this later became merely a house arrest. Mr. Georgiev had been compelled to retire from the Cabinet at that time.

The speed of the Russians' military advance in the Balkans and Southeast Europe seems to have surprised some circles here. And political consequences cannot be ignored.

Whether this situation was foreseen and prepared for at the Teheran Conference is uncertain.

What is, however, certain is that by its declaration of war on Bulgaria, the Soviet Union not only took a step directly in serving the military ends of liberating the Balkans from the Germans, but also changed the Soviet Union into a full participant in any discussion between Bulgaria and Britain and the United States.

The Soviet Union's most recent act indicates its power and interest in Southeast Europe. It will also help the outside world to see more clearly the Soviet Union's political intentions in that part of the continent.

The possibility is also seen that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia may in the future incline more toward Russia than westward when seeking aid and inspiration, or it may perhaps be more correct to say toward Serbia rather than Yugoslavia, since Croatia will probably continue its westerly look.

Whatever the actual strength of the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), these probably dominate the situation in Yugoslavia since they alone are getting British aid and Russian support [as shown by Marshal Stalin's awarding Marshal Tito recently the highest Russian military award, the Order of Suvarov].

It may be different if civil war breaks out there. Only a small proportion of Serbs are not included in Marshal Tito's forces.

Another consequence may be that if Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's forces (now held up by wet weather) break through the Gothic Line they may soon contact Partisan forces in Slovenia.

In the meantime the Greek Government under Premier George Papandreou has transferred its center from Cairo to Caserta, near Naples. As liberation day draws nearer the hope is expressed that this will mean a strengthening of the ties of unity among Greek political parties.

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Delay in Educational Equality Laid to 'Blind Group Pride'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Much tension between social, economic, and racial groups stems from blind group pride, which must be controlled unless development of self-government institutions is to be delayed and existing ones imperiled, in the opinion of Prof. A. Campbell Garnett of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

When group pride cherishes the distinctive values for which the group stands, it is good, Professor Garnett held in an address at the concluding session of the three-day meeting of the Conference on Science, Religion and Philosophy at Columbia University here yesterday. At the same time he warned, however, that when such pride makes the individual blind to the virtues of other groups, or when it is assumed to justify special and unnecessary privileges, it becomes dangerous.

"It is this narrowness, blindness and selfishness associated with group pride that renders it destructive," he declared.

One solution to the problem, he held, would be to raise the general level of education, thereby blurring the lines of distinction, eliminating erroneous ideas of all groups, and stimulating mutual respect for differences. Such education would be designed to increase individual differences, but decreasing group difference.

Privileged Groups

Education is by no means a cure-all for group tension, Professor Garnett warned, since there is ample evidence that such tension is often strongly furthered by many persons of high education.

"They are maintained primarily by group pride, cherishing group prestige and that of members of other groups," he said. "Secondarily, they are maintained by economic motives, the privileged groups striving to maintain their privileges and the others to overcome their special disadvantages."

There are only two motives sufficiently strong to counteract narrow group pride, according to Professor Garnett, and they are the enlightened self-interest of the individual and his moral or religious convictions.

In the case of the first, it is becoming increasing clear, he stressed that strife demands a high cost.

"If twentieth century history has any lesson at all to teach," he emphasized, "it is that war, as a means of remedying grievances, does not pay."

Strife Called Luxury

But neither do other forms of group strife, he added, warning that "class tensions, with the advent of Communism and Fascism, have reached a danger point that demands extreme caution lest they create an explosion that will destroy those very features of our civilization most valued by those who seek to maintain certain class ascendancies. We simply cannot afford the 'luxury' of strife."

Attacking the problem from a moral or religious standpoint might bring three desirable results, Professor Garnett declared.

First, "it may check the selfishness, pride and anger that so often overcome enlightened self-interest," he said. Secondly, "it may stir the apathetic majority who, while not in themselves perpetrating injustice, are not sufficiently moved by their self-interest in the matter to bestir themselves to prevent it.

"Thirdly, it may awaken a dominant group to perceive the injustice involved in the perpetuation of conditions involving advantage to themselves which they have long been accustomed to regard as normal and right, even though involving unfair disadvantage to another group."

Tension in the Orient

A warning that lack of proper understanding between the East and West is resulting in serious tension which "may even degenerate into a conflict of very grave magnitude" was made by Taraknath Das, author and lecturer at City College, here.

"The leaders of the Orient from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to Mr. Nehru and others are tired of the preaching, patronizing, and condescending attitude of Western politicians, preachers and political scientists," Mr. Das declared.

"For the Western powers there is a double standard of international morality—one for dealing with the peoples of the East and the other for those of the West," he charged.

Mr. Das held that western political scientists, "due to their superiority complex," often talk of democratic ideals as the exclusive products of the West, usually referring to despotism as peculiarly Oriental. "The fact remains," he added, "that long before there was any practice of popular government even in Great Britain, China and India practiced democratic ideals in their local communities and central state governments."

Real understanding between the East and West cannot be found in political and economic contracts, he held. What it does demand, in his opinion, is "an ethical and spiritual foundation of 'brotherhood of man' in their dealings with each other."

Another speaker, Joseph S. Roucek of the faculty of Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y., attributed the war crisis directly to loss of "a certain balance of material and spiritual values," with many people no longer feeling a sense of obligation to anything but themselves.

"Every culture must have its ultimate aim in spiritual values," he warned.

Prof. Lyman Bryson of Teachers College, summarizing topics discussed during the three-day conference, said he saw a new division, with scientists, philosophers, and theologians on both sides, one group believing that without common belief in basic religious and ethical principles, a plan of action could not win common allegiance.

He said the second group apparently considered it possible to work together peacefully without common agreement on God and the nature of the universe. Professor Bryson proposed that this issue be discussed at the next conference.

Anticipation of Peace

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The Capitol Will Soon Gleam Again

An optimistic note on the European war situation was struck at Washington when workmen began cleaning the huge floodlights which will again shine on the historic building when hostilities end on the Continent. The lights have been covered since Dec. 6, 1941.

Some New Vacuum Cleaners Due At Once Under Approval of WPB

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Permission to manufacture a limited number of new vacuum cleaners has been granted the Electrolux Corporation here by the War Production Board under the federal agency's "spot authorization" reconversion plan.

Thus this concern, which has been engaged in servicing and repairing old vacuum cleaners since the production of new cleaners was prohibited in March, 1942, becomes the first company here to resume civilian production.

The new cleaners will be assembled from the materials and facilities on hand and by workers who faced a lay-off because of a decrease in the demand for servicing old cleaners. The materials have been a part of the inventory since 1942.

Application for the reconversion permit was made under the "spot authorization" order of Aug. 14, when the WPB directed local production and manpower officials to permit manufacture of a wide category of civilian goods in individual plants when production would not interfere with the war effort.

It was approved Friday at a meeting of the local WPB Area Production Urgency Committee. Joseph B. O'Connor, acting Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, said that none of the 31 Electrolux employees available is qualified for referral to priority firms by the United States Employment Service.

Army Directed to Seize Bronze-Bushings Plant

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt Sept. 9 directed the Army to take over and operate the Twentieth Century Brass Works, Inc., a small Minneapolis, Minn., plant where production of bronze bushings has been halted by a work stoppage of Congress of Industrial Organizations unionists.

The plant, which makes bronze bushings as a subcontractor for war plants, has been closed since Aug. 21. On that date, said Sam Levy, attorney for the company in Minneapolis, employees quit in protest against failure of the company to comply with a War Labor Board wage order handed down June 3.

Polish Factions Still Apart On Next Proposal to Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 11—The Polish Government in exile here has experienced another critical week of discussions which have not brought nearer an understanding with the Soviet Union and only barely maintained superficial unity among Polish political parties here.

The Polish Government has not yet received any official reply to the memorandum it sent to the Soviet-sponsored Committee of National Liberation in Lublin, while from Moscow the Tass Agency states that the Soviet Union considers issues raised concern the Poles themselves.

During the interval Polish parties in the Government here have seriously disagreed concerning next moves. Reports indicate that only strong pressure from Britain and American quarters, especially indicating the seriousness of a split at this juncture, prevented such development, first between the Socialists and Peasant Party, and also among the latter itself to which Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk belongs.

Commander Criticized

The Cabinet severely condemned Gen. Kazimier Sosnkowski, military Commander in Chief, for comments about the lack of help to Warsaw in his recent order of the day. Some demanded his resignation, but the Socialists coupled with it demand for wide reconstruction of Premier Mikolajczyk's Government.

This, however, was not achieved. The fact is that the Socialists and some members of the Peasant Party maintain that Premier Mikolajczyk is going too far in concessions to the Soviet Union.

The Socialists are reported to argue that it is an impossible situation boding ill for a future understanding between the Soviet Union and Poland if the Polish Premier must go to Moscow [to the Committee at Lublin] without any previous guarantees from the Soviet Union.

This they say is tantamount to his having to accept anything the Moscow-supported Committee of National Liberation cares to demand. And they say that this runs contrary to the viewpoint of the Home Army in Poland and will only lead to serious internal differences later.

Want Full Guarantee

Under such conditions it is not surprising to find the suggestion in some quarters that the only way out now is for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to take up the matter with Premier Stalin.

For there is naturally a strong desire that Poland's future shall be guaranteed not only by the Soviet Union, but also by Britain and the United States.

Just now unfortunately it is undeniable that in Polish circles here there is a recurrence of the former fear lest British interest in East Europe be considerably diminished, leaving that part of the continent to become definitely a Russian sphere of influence.

British WAAF First Spotted Robot Bomb

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Air Ministry has announced that a feminine officer, F/O Constance Babington-Smith of the WAAF, was the expert interpreter who first spotted the flying bomb model in reconnaissance photographs of the Germans' Peenemunde Experimental Station 18 months ago.

Daughter of the late Sir Henry Babington-Smith, she has been in the WAAF since 1940. It was her clue which unleashed Allied aerial might against the robot supply centers and bases, set Army Intelligence workers afoot and led to the building up of the huge organization of spotters and anti-aircraft defenses which won the Battle of London.

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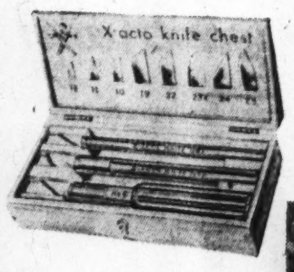

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The Home Forum

Finding Independence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY yearns for freedom, self-government, liberty. Believing that independence can be attained materially, by peace treaties and human adjustments, millions are struggling to gain a semblance of freedom for themselves and their loved ones, unaware that independence is a divine quality of thought, available to all by reason of their sonship with God, eternal Love. Christ Jesus, who best demonstrated independence of thought and action, said (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

* * *

Can we truthfully say we have continued in his word? Are we bearing witness to the power of Truth, as did Christ Jesus, in healing the sick, raising the dead, freeing the sinner? If not, we cannot call ourselves disciples, followers of the Way-shower. Unless we do as the Master taught us, we cannot expect to do the works that he did. Unless we look to God in every need, turning completely away from persons, human possibilities, and confusing conjectures, we shall find it impossible to demonstrate the independence which Christ Jesus proved as his birthright and ours.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 224), "Truth brings the elements of liberty." When we know the truth as Jesus did we shall attain "the elements of liberty." Many today are proving that the teachings of Christian Science are the divine Science that Christ Jesus demonstrated during his healing ministry. In obedience to its teachings Christian Scientists strive to continue in his word and to know the "peace of God, which passeth all understanding" (Philippians 4:7); they heal the sick, uplift the weary and heavy laden, and raise in their own lives the standard of liberty.

* * *

Men rightly demand an understanding of God, for they must know Him if they would depend upon Him. To know God as Love is to love Him and turn to Him unreservedly in all our human problems. God is Mind, independent of human doctrines and creeds, and man in God's image expresses this independence. Therefore, man is now, always has been, and forever will be apart from a physical body and a material sense of being. His independence as the son of God is established and needs only to be understood and demonstrated in human affairs.

Because he is the complete reflection of eternal Mind, man expresses intelligence, is divinely sustained, is incapable of oblivion, and remains forever at the point of perfect perception. To express divine intelligence is man's heritage. Such an understanding of God and of man reveals God's infinite love for His children. Fearlessly, because understandingly, one who thus knows God can approach his human problems, confident that nothing is unknown or unsolved in Mind. This is the truth that makes men free because it proves that man is free.

A man seeking independence and freedom from the problem of unemployment and of lack turned wholly to God for help when all other methods of obtaining employment had failed. He had learned in Christian Science that man is the complete expression of divine Mind, and he saw that he was indispensable to God. He knew that this truth was there and then demonstrable. Within the day he was offered a position, and though it proved to be work he had never before attempted, he accepted the opportunity to prove himself truly the expression of Mind, and he successfully carried out what was required of him. In due time he was promoted to an even more responsible position.

* * *

Those endeavoring to pay their way and keep clear of debts, those desirous of individual progress, are assured of prosperity and freedom from anxiety if they turn wholly to the divine Mind as their guide. This is true independence, protection, and strength. In trusting God the success of every good purpose is assured.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 106): "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." Here there is pointed out the way to true independence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAD OF A WOMAN: *Ascribed to the Fourth Century, B. C.*

THIS BEAUTIFUL HEAD of a woman has been ascribed to the fourth century, B. C. It may be a portrait of Olympias, wife of Philip II of Macedon, mother of Alexander the Great. The attribution of epoch is based upon elements of style, for few sculptures of ancient times bear any marks of documentary authentication.

What are the traits that establish the dating after the Periclean Age, when changes wrought by disaster and deterioration of war were reflected in the arts? The frontal view of this head is more revealing than the profile. A sad reflectiveness lies upon the finely-modeled features. The former detachment has disappeared. This is a woman, not a goddess, subject to the cares and woes of her fellowmen.

In the fourth century, the Greeks had neither the wealth nor the desire to erect great monuments. They worked upon modest undertakings. Carvers carried out commissions for private patrons, and their work acquired a personal reference. Their characterizations became individual.

During the era of idealism, a balance was carefully maintained between feature and form. The sculptor knew how to treat each detail, in itself and in reference to the general design. But he never yielded to one detail, nor accentuated one attribute while suppressing another. Balance was essential; hence the head was not to be regarded as more important than the body. But, with passing years, the monumentality relaxed, as naturalism became more emphatic. The sculptural design gave way to softer and subtler transitions that promoted an illusion of naturalism.

In this head, we observe the waviness of the hair, the clearly-defined brow. The nose carries down in a straight line from the forehead, and the lips are parted slightly for breathing. Calm and serenity are still there. Despite the gradual trend toward realism, good taste and inbred discipline safeguard the Greek carver from capitulation to the uncompromising demands of literal representation.

DOROTHY ADLOW

ΕΥΡΕΣΙΣ ΑΝΕΞΑΡΤΗΣΙΑΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ ἀνθρωπότης διακαῶς ποθεῖ τὴν ἀπελευθέρωσιν, τὴν αὐτοδιοίκησιν, τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. Νομίζοντες ὅτι ἡ ἀνεξαρτησία εἶναι μία θεία ἰδιότης τῆς σκέψεως, προσιτὴ εἰς πάντας λόγῳ τῆς μετὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς αἰωνίου Ἀγάπης, υἱότητός των. Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ὅστις κάλλιστα ἐπέδειξεν ἀνεξαρτησίαν σκέψεως καὶ πράξεως, εἶπεν (Ἰωάννης 8:31, 32), "Ἐὰν ὑμεῖς μένητε ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τῷ ἐμῷ ἀληθῶς μαθηταί μου ἐστέ, καὶ γνώσεσθε τὴν ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐλευθερώσει ὑμᾶς."

Δυνάμεθα ἀληθῶς νὰ εἴπωμεν ὅτι ἔχομεν μείνῃ εἰς τὸν λόγον του; Μαρτυροῦμεν περὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς Ἀληθείας, ὅπως ἔπραξεν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, διὰ τῆς θεραπείας τοῦ ἀσθενοῦς, τῆς ἀναστάσεως τοῦ νεκροῦ, καὶ τῆς ἀπελευθερώσεως τοῦ ἁμαρτωλοῦ; Ἐὰν ὄχι, δὲν δυνάμεθα νὰ καλέσωμεν ἑαυτοὺς μαθητάς, ἀκολούθους τοῦ Ὁδηγοῦ. Ἐκτὸς ἐὰν πράττωμεν καθὼς μᾶς ἐδίδαξεν ὁ Διδάσκαλος, δὲν δυνάμεθα νὰ ἐλπίζωμεν νὰ κάμωμεν τὰ ἔργα τὰ ὁποῖα αὐτὸς ἔκαμεν. Ἐκτὸς ἐὰν προσβλέπωμεν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν εἰς πᾶσαν ἀνάγκην, στρεφόμενοι τελείως ἐκ τῶν προσώπων, τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων δυνατοτήτων, καὶ τῶν συγχυζουσῶν εἰκασιῶν, θὰ τὸ εὕρωμεν ἀδύνατον νὰ ἀποδείξωμεν τὴν ἀνεξαρτησίαν ἣν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἀπέδειξεν ὡς ἰδικόν του, καὶ ὡς ἰδικόν μας γενεθλιακὸν προνόμιον.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), σελ. 224, "Ἡ Ἀλήθεια φέρει τὰ στοιχεῖα τῆς ἐλευθερίας." "Ὅταν γνωρίζωμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅπως ὁ Ἰησοῦς θέλομεν ἀποκτήσει "τὰ στοιχεῖα τῆς ἐλευθερίας." Πολλοὶ σήμερον ἀποδεικνύουν ὅτι αἱ διδαχαὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εἶναι ἡ θεία Ἐπιστήμη ἣν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐπέδειξε κατὰ τὴν διάρκειαν τῆς θεραπευτικῆς αὐτοῦ ἱερουργίας. Ἐν ὑπακοῇ πρὸς τὰς διδαχάς της οἱ Χριστιανοὶ Ἐπιστήμονες ἀγωνίζονται νὰ μένουν ἐν τῷ λόγῳ του καὶ νὰ γνωρίζουν τὴν "εἰρήνην τοῦ Θεοῦ τὴν ὑπερέχουσαν πάντα νοῦν" (Φιλιππησίους 4:7)· θεραπεύουν τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, σηκώνουν τοὺς βεβαρημένους καὶ πεφορτισμένους, καὶ ὑψώνουν ἐν τῇ ἰδικῇ των ζωῇ τὴν σημαίαν τῆς ἐλευθερίας.

Οἱ ἄνθρωποι δικαίως ἀπαιτοῦν μίαν νόησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, διότι πρέπει νὰ γνωρίζουν Αὐτὸν διὰ νὰ στηρίζωνται εἰς Αὐτόν. Τὸ νὰ γνωρίζωμεν τὸν Θεὸν ὡς Ἀγάπην εἶναι νὰ ἀγαπῶμεν Αὐτὸν καὶ νὰ στρέφωμεν πρὸς Αὐτὸν ἀνεπιφυλάκτως εἰς ὅλα τὰ ἀνθρώπινα προβλήματά μας. Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Νοῦς, ἀνεξάρτητος τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων δογμάτων καὶ συμβόλων, καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκφράζει τὴν ἀνεξαρτησίαν ταύτην. Ὅθεν, ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι τώρα, πάντοτε ἦτο, καὶ διὰ παντὸς θὰ εἶναι ἐκτὸς τοῦ φυσικοῦ σώματος καὶ τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως τῆς ὑπάρξεως. Ἡ ἀνεξαρτησία του ὡς υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἔχει ἱδρυθῇ καὶ χρειάζεται μόνον νὰ ἐννοηθῇ καὶ νὰ ἀποδειχθῇ εἰς τὰ ἀνθρώπινα πράγματα.

Ἐπειδὴ εἶναι ἡ τελεία ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ αἰωνίου Νοῦ, ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκφράζει νοημοσύνην, ὑποστηρίζεται θείως, εἶναι ἀνίκανος νὰ περιέλθῃ εἰς λήθην, καὶ διὰ παντὸς παραμένει εἰς τὸ σημεῖον τῆς τελείας ἀντιλήψεως. Ἡ ἔκφρασις τῆς θείας νοημοσύνης εἶναι ἡ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κληρονομία. Ἡ τοιαύτη νόησις τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν ἀπειρον ἀγάπην τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὰ τέκνα Αὐτοῦ. Ἀφόβως, ἐπειδὴ νοημόνως, εἷς ὅστις οὕτω γνωρίζει τὸν Θεὸν δύναται νὰ πλησιάσῃ τὰ ἀνθρώπινά του προβλήματα, πεποιθὼς ὅτι τίποτε δὲν εἶναι ἄγνωστον ἢ ἄμυτον εἰς τὸν Νοῦν. Αὐτὴ εἶναι ἡ ἀλήθεια ποῦ κάμνει τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐλεύθερον διότι ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἐλεύθερος.

Εἷς ὅστις ἐζήτει ἀνεξαρτησίαν καὶ ἀπελευθέρωσιν ἀπὸ τὸ πρόβλημα τῆς ἀνεργείας καὶ ὑστερήσεως, ἐστράφη τελείως πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν διὰ βοήθειαν ὅταν ὅλαι αἱ ἄλλαι μέθοδοι εὑρέσεως ἐργασίας ἀπέτυχον. Εἶχε μάθει εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ τελεία ἔκφρασις τοῦ θείου Νοῦ, καὶ εἶδεν ὅτι ἦτο ἀπαραίτητος εἰς τὸν Θεόν. Ἐγνώριζεν ὅτι ἡ ἀλήθεια αὐτὴ ἦτο ἐκεῖ καὶ εὐαπόδεικτος τότε. Ἐντὸς τῆς ἡμέρας τῷ προσεφέρθη μία θέσις, ἥτις ἂν καὶ ἀπεδείχθη νὰ εἶναι ἐργασία τὴν ὁποίαν οὐδέποτε πρότερον εἶχεν δοκιμάσῃ, ἐδέχθη τὴν εὐκαιρίαν ὅπως ἀποδείξῃ τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἀληθῶς ἔκφρασιν τοῦ Νοῦ, καὶ ἐπιτυχῶς ἐξετέλεσεν ὅτι ἀπητήθη παρ' αὐτοῦ. Ἐν καιρῷ τῷ δέοντι προήχθη εἰς ἔτι μεγαλυτέρας εὐθύνης θέσιν.

Οἱ προσπαθοῦντες νὰ πληρώνουν τὸν δρόμον των καὶ νὰ μὴ πίπτουν εἰς χρέη, οἱ ἐπιθυμοῦντες τὴν ἀτομικήν των πρόοδον, βεβαιοῦνται εὐημερίαν καὶ ἐλευθερίαν ἀπὸ ἀνησυχίαν ἐὰν στραφοῦν ὁλοσχερῶς πρὸς τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν ὡς ὁδηγόν των. Τοῦτο εἶναι ἀληθὴς ἀνεξαρτησία, προστασία, καὶ δύναμις. Εἰς τὴν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν πεποίθησιν ἡ ἐπιτυχία παντὸς καλοῦ σκοποῦ εἶναι βεβαία.

Εἰς τὸ Science and Health (σελ. 106), ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει: "Ὁ Θεὸς ἐπροίκησε τὸν ἄνθρωπον μὲ ἀναπαλλοτρίωτα δίκαια μεταξὺ τῶν ὁποίων εἶναι ἡ αὐτοδιοίκησις, ἡ κρίσις καὶ ἡ συνείδησις. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὐτοδιοικεῖται πρεπόντως μόνον ὅταν ὁδηγῆται ὀρθῶς καὶ κυβερνᾶται ὑπὸ τοῦ Πλάστου του, τῆς θείας Ἀληθείας καὶ Ἀγάπης." Ἐδὼ δεικνύεται ἡ ὁδὸς πρὸς τὴν ἀληθῆ ἀνεξαρτησίαν.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

September in Our Garden

Autumn is close at hand. From each gray birch
There falls a gentle rain of withered leaves.
The sumach's tossing plumes of red have not
Appeared to overshadow faded brown
Of tall Kentucky Wonders or their low
Bushed brothers, long since stripped of savory pods.
The dazzling Morning Glory blues have passed.
Massed heads of phlox have turned to niggard blooms,
And thinning grape leaves show the half-grown fruit.

It is as if Dame Nature had found need
To draw a soft and quiet breath, before
Unbinding all her turbulence of reds,
Of gold and russet, for the harvest days.
Autumn is close at hand.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

Our Square Meets the Autumn

MY WIFE BEGAN her spring-cleaning this year in mid-August, and it stirred a ripple of activity in our Square which has not subsided yet. To borrow Shelley's words, a "wild West Wind," the "breath of Autumn's being," has blown through houses and gardens, driving before it the dust and débris of anything from eighteen months to five years.

In the smoky London air, a home needs its regular spring-cleaning more than in most places, but by 1944 London housewives have got a bit behindhand. There are so many extra duties, which they are at present expected to perform, in addition to looking after their homes. My wife has all these duties; but, in her case, the deciding factor which delayed spring-cleaning was the kitchen ceiling.

* * *

I hope the story of this ceiling may prove a cautionary tale to all decorators, professional as well as amateur; and, in this instance, a professional firm of high repute was responsible. When we had a new coat of color-wash put on the ceiling, two years ago, their men put it on without removing the old coat or making a chemical check of it. The new coat could not agree with the old coat and soon began to descend gently on our heads. At first it came down in a fine powder, then in light flakes, and finally in florins and half-crowns. Obviously, spring-cleaning could not begin till this had been put right.

For two months we waited patiently, hoping our landlord would send someone round to scour the ceiling for us, as we had requested; then we decided to do the job ourselves. But we had no suitable tool, and all attempts to buy one proved unsuccessful. In fact, my wife might still be waiting to embark on her spring-cleaning if I had not remembered the valentine that had landed on our roof about midnight on the fourteenth of February last.

* * *

It was a steel splinter, several inches long, serrated at one end to offer a convenient hand-hold and at the other end thin and sharp, like a blade. Clearly it had a purpose, though I did not know quite what at the time; so I withheld it from the metal salvage, into which similar but less shapely visitors had from time to time gone. Now it occurred to me it was just the tool I needed. The ceiling was scoured, the blizzard from the kitchen abated, and spring-cleaning went ahead.

But this was only the beginning. About the same time, our neighbor, who lives in the ground and basement floors of our house, had prevailed upon his wife to go to the country for a few days to settle their little daughter into evacuation quarters. Left on his own, he occasionally came upstairs to join us for his evening meal and noted our activity.

"That's an idea," he remarked. "My wife hasn't spring-cleaned yet. I might do it for her as a surprise." He had a sedentary occupation during the day, and was quite pleased by the prospect of a little vigorous exercise in the evening. Next morning he enlisted the sympathy and advice of Miss Pendragon, who came in to dust for an hour every day during his wife's absence; and that evening he started on the work.

* * *

For the next few nights, anyone arriving on our doorstep up to about one a. m. might have heard subterranean crashings and rumblings arising from the lower portion of our house; and every morning, by the dustbins in the area, large piles of tins, boxes, and other discarded paraphernalia appeared, including one day a long line of little shoes in graduated sizes, which the small daughter of the house had pair by pair grown out of. Miss Pendragon, in her hour during the day, made a slight but efficient contribution to the cleaning.

When the work was finished, my wife and I were invited to inspect the results. Never had a spring-cleaning been done more thoroughly. Everything was spotless, everything in order. Household stores were arranged on their shelves alphabetically, eggs (dried) next to eels (jellied), cocoa next to custard powder, salmon (tinned) next to salt (cooking). Jams and spreads were arranged by colors in a rainbow pattern, crab-apple jelly, orange marmalade, lemon curd, greengage jam, blueberry cheese, with minor shades in between; indigo and violet were apparently off the edge of this particular spectrum. Cookery books, like all other books throughout the flat, were arrayed like soldiers on their shelf, tallest at the ends, shortest in the center. Even the pottingshed, in the dainty but diminutive backgarden, looked as if it had come straight from a Model Home Exhibition. We found nothing to criticize, except that the kitchen-cupboards were lined with newspaper instead of cupboard paper, and even that was excusable, if not praiseworthy, in wartime.

* * *

But there were other "evacuation bachelors" in the Square, too. The policeman, who lived on the ground floor next door, found no cause for complaint in a few extra nocturnal bumps and bangs, as London nights were anyway a bit noisy at the time; but he observed what was going on and decided he would do a little spring-cleaning himself. From that point there was no stopping the urge to spring-clean; it swept right round the Square, catching one lonely husband after another, and its repercussions are still apparent.

"Oh, you poor thing!" remarked a friend, to our neighbor's wife, when she heard of this masculine spring-cleaning. "You won't be able to find anything now." There was some truth in this; things which ought to have been kept had been thrown away, and things which ought to have been thrown away had been kept. But, still, a clean and tidy home is a clean and tidy home; and I am pretty sure that if a public opinion poll were now taken in the Square on the issue: "Should husbands spring-clean?" the result would be ninety-nine per cent in favor. Our Square may not have started the spring well this year, but it is certainly ready to meet the autumn with a clean face.

P. J. H. H.

A Power in the World Of Learning

MANY PEOPLE have written about the riddle of Oxford. To many serious academic minds it has been a mystery that this odd collection of separate colleges, without alumni organizations and without advertising, with antiquated prejudices and mediæval buildings, should continue to be a power in the world of learning. To an outsider, and especially to an American, Oxford is a mess of paradoxes stirred together by a spoon. It is something as if one had a whole group of our small colleges in one town, each competing with all the others in scholarship and athletics, in general prestige. There *must* be a secret to this University. . . .

Dr. Johnson's college still uses candles. And Oxford flourishes on an endowment that would hardly keep the wolf from the door of a small American college. There are no campaigns launched to make "the sunset years" of the faculty secure. Yet men with fame in their names teach there while their hairs grow white and their names grow golden, and their books go around the world. Many a don on a salary of an American high-school principal fills shelves of our university libraries with sound learning.

And there are more paradoxes than this of lean purses and rich scholarship. Some of these dons write books that children love, that men who come home with grime on their hands enjoy. Others give their names to the world on a new kind of pun. Some of them, authorities on the morphology of Homeric verbs, catch astounding fish or climb all manner of Alps. They put off gowns and play Homeric tennis. . . .

Oxford is the home of such paradoxes. There are no "drives" for new equipment. Yet the old place grows, is full of the youth and the promise of the best of England and the Colonies. No great alumni bodies with secretaries and reunions assist in keeping alive an Oxonian tradition. But the tradition is there, and the old men come swarming back to college cups and college boats from the underside of the earth, from India and Manitoba, from veldt and pampas. Poets write verses about Oxford; all her sons bring their renown home to her towers and green gardens. . . .

The University is one without classrooms, without quizzes, without lectures if you wish; each college has its own tutors in subjects offered elsewhere; there is no close co-operation of departments as we have it; dons overlap and contradict one another; it is their glory. . . .

It is no wonder that the newly matriculated man from overseas goes about with a smile on his face the first week. And yet that smile changes, grows into the smile of the believer, stays on his face for better or for worse to the end of his Oxford days, stays to sweeten all the days and the ways of his life.—From "A Book of Crowns and Cottages," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1925.)

As Between Homer and Virgil

MY INTENTIONS ARE to translate the whole *Ilias*; provided still that I meet with those encouragements from the public which may enable me to proceed in my undertaking with some cheerfulness. And this I dare assure the world beforehand, that I have found by trial Homer a more pleasing task than Virgil, (tho' I say not the translation will be less laborious). For the Grecian is more according to my genius than the Latin poet. In the works of the two authors we may read their manners and natural inclinations, which are wholly different. Virgil was of a quiet, sedate temper; Homer was violent, impetuous, and full of fire. . . . Homer's invention was more copious, Virgil's more confin'd; so that if Homer had not led the way, it was not in Virgil to have begun heroic poetry; for nothing can be more evident than that the Roman poem is but the second part of the *Ilias*; a continuation of the same story, and the persons already form'd; the manners of Æneas are those of Hector superadded to those which Homer gave him. The adventures of Ulysses in the *Odysseis* are imitated in the first six books of Virgil's *Æneis*; and tho' the accidents are not the same, (which would have argued him of a servile, copying, and total barrenness of invention), yet the seas were the same, in which both the heroes wander'd; and Dido cannot be denied to be the poetical daughter of Calypso. The six latter books of Virgil's poem are the four and twenty *Iliads* contracted. . . . Mr. Hobbes, in the preface to his own bald translation of the *Ilias* (studying poetry as he did mathematics, when it was too late)—Mr. Hobbes, I say, begins the praise of Homer where he should have ended it. He tells us that the first beauty of an epic poem consists in diction, that is, in the choice of words, and harmony of numbers; now the words are the coloring of the work, which in the order of nature is last to be consider'd. The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it: where any of those are wanting or imperfect, so much wants or is imperfect in the imitation of human life; which is in the very definition of a poem. . . . Neither Virgil nor Homer were deficient in any of the former beauties; but in this last, which is expression, the Roman poet is at least equal to the Grecian, as I have said elsewhere; supplying the poverty of his language by his musical ear, and by his diligence.—From the preface to "Fables, Ancient and Modern," by JOHN DRYDEN. (1699.)

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Belgian Leaders Challenged With Confusion Left by German Rulers

Majority of Pacific Force Expected to Cast Ballots

Soldier voting success forecast by Area Commander —Early skepticism discounted with thousands of applications for G. I. ballots sent weekly—Interest exceeds hopes of officers in charge.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 11—Men and women of the United States armed forces can be expected to turn in a thumping vote in the November election, if a preliminary survey in this theater furnishes a reliable index.

Army and Navy voting officers in the central Pacific are anticipating that more than 50 per cent of the fighting forces out here who are eligible will apply for absentee ballots. These estimates are based on applications already made.

If what is true in the central Pacific is true in other overseas theaters, the prospect is that there may be upward of 4,000,000 uniformed voters in foreign parts. This figure does not include attached civilians such as merchant seamen. In 1942, before the enactment of public law 177, when the strength of the armed forces was about 2,000,000, 143,000 service personnel voted in the congressional elections.

In view of the skepticism and doubt which attended early attempts to provide service personnel with the opportunity to vote, the present indications are both impressive and encouraging. Earlier this year, when Congress began its 37 historic days of debate over a soldier-vote law, pessimists were surprised by the obstacles which they foresaw. Many forecast that, even if the obstacles were overcome, men and women in uniform "just wouldn't be interested." Interviews with voting officers here provide quite the contrary impression.

Voting Success Forecast

"Soldier voting will be a success," said Col. Charles H. Berle, Soldier Voting Officer for Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., who commands the Pacific Ocean Areas. "The interest is widespread. No effort has been made toward drumming up the vote, but every effort has been directed toward providing the opportunity. To date, more than 50 per cent of this command have mailed post cards applying for ballots.

"Post-card applications may be mailed at any time prior to the election. Twenty states have also authorized the use of a supplementary Federal War Ballot to give an opportunity to vote to those soldiers who can take an oath that prior to Sept. 1 they applied for a state absentee ballot for this election, but as of Oct. 1 had not received it."

Colonel Berle is a New York manufacturing chemist in civilian life and a reserve officer.

The War Balloting Commission post-card applications have been going through the air mails by the thousands in the last few weeks. Every state except one—South Carolina—agreed to accept these cards. The law provides that the cards and ballots shall be transported by air, free of postage, "first priority." How the mails are handling the soldier vote is a great story in itself.

Although law and military policy agree that the voting shall be carried on only when "compatible with military operations," opportunity to vote has not been confined to those behind the battle lines. While the Guam campaign was still in progress, voting officers were contacted and instructed in their duties. And in the Saipan schoolhouse which accommodated the army mess, a large blackboard already had been marked up with detailed voting instructions.

Information Given

By special posters, by meetings in far-flung areas, by comprehensive soldier-voting pamphlets, the War and Navy departments have disseminated voting information. During July, officials from Washington flew to such distant outposts as Adak, in the Aleutians, to conduct voting conferences. One of these sessions was attended by 125 officers, many of whom had flown in from Attu, Amchitka, and other outlying islands.

Every base and station, every ship from carriers to subchasers has its own voting officer. The Navy alone has more than 2,000 voting officers here, have been dis-

Biggest problems, according to voting officers here have been distances and communications. It has been no small matter to insure that every one of the millions of men and women in the forces received a ballot post card. That was one reason why the War Department took 31,000,000 and the Navy Department 6,000,000 post cards to distribute.

Officer in Charge

There have been many small problems, too. It was realized that envelopes invariably become prematurely sealed by the moisture of the tropics. An attempt to open and reclose such an envelope might make it appear that the ballot had been tampered with. So tissue paper has been inserted under the gummed flap of each envelope to keep it unstuck until the voter seals it.

The Navy's voting officer in this area is Capt. Marion Eppley, U. S. N. R., of Newport, R. I., formerly active in the antisubmarine campaign off the Eastern Sea Frontier. He is one of the few permanent captains in the naval reserve. Captain Eppley emphasized that the organization for the voting administration has been "interwoven into the military chain of command." He sees it as the adjustment of democracy to an emergency military situation.

Captain Eppley said he has been particularly pleased over the high type of officer with which commanders have entrusted voting procedure. Most of the interviewed officers expressed a real enthusiasm for their assignment. Their attitude recalled a particular sentence in the 46-page Army voting manual: "Commanders at all levels must be imbued with their individual responsibility to fulfill this obligation conscientiously."

Military men are inclined to look slightly disturbed when asked whether they have issued any information concerning parties or candidates. This is partly because the law strictly prohibits the distribution of such "propaganda" with government funds and partly because of what might be described as an occupational military recoil from civilian politics.

Background Data Wanted

One receives another view of this problem, however, from some soldiers who complain they haven't been receiving sufficient information about candidates and parties to vote intelligently. Soldiers have told me they are beginning to receive ballots already from the mainland, but they wish they had more background.

Army authorities, on the other hand, point to the fact that Army News Service has sent out considerable information about candidates and parties. This information is distributed to Army and Navy publications all over the world. Such publications are available to all who want them, the Army claims. As an instance, officers here call attention to the Sept. 2 issue of the Midpacifican, soldier weekly for this area, which carries a double-page feature spread on Democratic nominee Roosevelt, Republican nominee Dewey, and their platforms. Equal space and pictures are given to both parties.

It could not be denied that service personnel voters have had considerably fewer facilities for informing themselves than voters at home. But at any rate, it is clear now that the United States fighting men and women are going to participate in and perhaps decide the issue in 1944. There can be no charge in the future that they were not consulted. Congress, most of the 48 states, and the Army and Navy have seen to that.

N. E. A. Outlines V-Day Gratitude in Schools

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The National Education Association urged in a circular to school teachers that schools take the lead in making the day of victory over Germany an occasion for "gratitude, rededication, renewed determination to win the war in the Pacific as quickly as possible, and constructive planning for the great tasks of peacetime."

Associated Press

Brussels Crowd Cheers Liberation

Waving flags and hats, citizens of Brussels, Belgium, gather in the Grand Place de Brussels after Allied troops had liberated the city from the tyrannical rule of the Germans who governed the kingdom during the war years.

Why Did Swedes Ban Shipping to Reich?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Details now available on the suspension of all Swedish shipping to Germany make it a far more interesting and significant event than was originally apparent.

On Aug. 14, the Swedish War Risk Insurance Board announced that it would no longer issue policies for Swedish vessels bound for German North Sea ports and on Aug. 23 this ruling also was extended to Germany's Baltic ports, thus covering all shipping to the Reich.

In Stockholm, this drastic measure was linked with the devastating Allied air raids on Stettin and other German ports and also with the appearance in Baltic and North Sea waters of a new type of electric mine which is reported to be immune to ordinary sweeping methods. The Swedes thus took the position that it was a step based purely on commercial considerations—increased war risk making operations unprofitable—and without political implications.

Both Do Own Shipping

But a close scrutiny makes it impossible to accept this interpretation at face value. At any rate, it does not tell the whole story.

The fact is that Sweden stands more to lose from the shipping suspension than does Germany. The most important single item in German-Swedish trade are iron ore for the Reich and coal for Sweden. Now, each country takes home under its own flag the bulk of its imports from the other side: practically all iron ore is shipped in German hulls, all coal in Swedish ones.

Thus, while Germany, for the time being, will go on getting iron ore from Sweden (7,000,000 tons under the 1944 trade agreement), Sweden has cut itself off from some 1,000,000 tons of coal which it was still to receive on the 4,000,000-ton quota fixed for this year. Moreover, suspension of shipping to Germany has made some 5,000 Swedish seamen and 4,000 longshoremen idle for the duration.

Swedes Need Coal

Besides, Swedish shipowners have in past years also suffered enormous losses without ever causing the War Risk Insurance Board to take such drastic action.

In all, Sweden had lost about 600,000 gross tons of shipping during the war, prior to the latest Allied bombing and mine-laying operations in the Baltic. Why, then, has Stockholm suddenly discovered that trade with Germany is too risky?

The answer, of course, would seem to be that the Swedes have definitely decided that the war will be over in a few months, if not weeks. Hitherto, Allied representations in Stockholm on the extent of German-Swedish trade have invariably been met with the reply that Sweden, being cut off from Britain (from which it imported 47 per cent of its coal before 1940) could not afford to do anything that would result in the stoppage of German coal deliveries.

And now the Swedes, in the face of an acute coal shortage which already has resulted in severe restrictions on the use of gas and drastic cuts in fuel allotments, have of their own free will brought about a situation which they previously had dreaded as Germany's most effective weapon of reprisal! Clearly Sweden, coalless and now completely cut off from all supplies, expects the shipping lanes to Britain to reopen before the coal scarcity gets out of hand.

Future Homemakers Study Labor-Saving Program

Paul Parker

50 Girls of High-School Age Attend Scout Conference

Representing 13 States, these girls gathered to discuss homemaking, interracial and international problems, food and budgeting at the Senior Girl Scout Conference at Pleasantville, N. Y., recently. New products and new processes to aid in the home were subjects.

Rayon Dress Cleansed In 16 Minutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—A newly processed rayon dress that can be washed and ironed within 16 minutes is item No. 1 on a labor-saving program Senior Girl Scouts are studying in connection with homemaking. Interested in a future in which young women will be home conscious, but not "home dominated," 50 girls from 13 states returned home late last week from a conference at Pleasantville, N. Y.

The "quickie dress," as it might be called, was described to the Senior Girl Scouts by Miss Eloise Davidson of the Home Institute of the New York Herald Tribune. It calls for a modernized laundry method in which soapsuds are by no means the whole story.

Directions go something like this: First measure the dress, put it in heavy suds, knead—don't rub—it, rinse in two or three waters, wrap in a big bath towel, but for only long enough to knead it again; take it out, shake it gently, put it on an ironing board, smooth it out with another towel until almost dry, and, finally, iron it. Wear it and be on time.

Urging the girls to keep abreast of worthwhile inventions, Miss Davidson advocated retaining the improvements introduced in the home by their mothers, but adding to this a use of gadgets that fit in satisfactorily with tomorrow's program. Home making always is important, she told the group, but in order to have freedom for reading and outside usefulness, young women will watch the market for new products and new processes.

"Traveling improvements and opportunities may lead to smaller homes," she said. "Our houses will be changed. We may want houses small enough to allow us to travel more, houses that aren't too hard to keep if we live out of doors a good deal."

Auto Union to Aid In Providing Jobs

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 11 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), declaring no adequate steps had been taken to assure jobs for returning veterans and released war workers, pledged the U. A. W. to a program gearing the nation to full peacetime production.

"The U. A. W. does not believe a depression is a 'must' in the postwar calendar of American life," Mr. Thomas declared. "During the war we have demonstrated our capacity to produce—that capacity need not be limited to turning out weapons of destruction."

Mr. Thomas said his union sought no selfish advantage, but wanted "jobs for all, not only for union members.' He said labor could not understand why Congress turned down the Kilgore bill.

Destruction in Cities Less Than Anticipated

Political stabilization presents serious obstacles to Pierlot Government—Food supplies better than expected—Transitory period with Allied military authorities carried on smoothly.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The members of the Belgian Government in Exile, who, since the invasion of their country in 1940, have resided in London, now have returned to their liberated homeland. They were cheered by the population of Brussels and, after having met in their first cabinet meeting at home, Premier Hubert Pierlot announced that the Government would work with all its power for the restoration of normal life in the country.

Although, during the years of their exile, the Belgian leaders have prepared themselves for the hour of liberation perhaps more completely than the government of any other invaded nation, the political stabilization of Belgium will meet with some serious obstacles.

The Nazis have been driven out from Belgium more rapidly than even optimists expected. Although they were able to blow up some transportation facilities and to burn again the Louvain Library, they have not carried out extensive demolitions.

Adequate Food Supply

Most of Belgium's important cities and industrial installations have been captured almost unharmed. Moreover, the food situation inside the liberated country proved to be—at least temporarily—better than could be expected. This adequate food supply in a country which generally was considered as living on the edge of starvation, apparently is due to the fact that large stocks of food the Nazis intended to ship to the "Fatherland" were blocked and captured subsequent to the rapid advance of Allied forces. The Allies found not only large stocks of Belgian products but also quantities of French food.

Nevertheless, the Belgian Government has to face a difficult task. The economic life of the country is paralyzed, the civil administration has broken down after the departure of the Belgian "Quisling" officials, the constitutional situation has been complicated by the forcible evacuation of King Leopold III.

During the transitory period, preceding the return of the Government, collaboration between the Allied military authorities and the Belgians had run smoothly. Belgian Civil Affairs Officers had been attached to the Allied staffs. Moreover, Belgian troops had been participating in the liberation of their country.

Temporary Regulations

Now, Belgium's legal government will take over. Previous ordinances issued by the Government already had invalidated the laws and decrees of the German and the Belgian "Quisling" administration. But in order to prevent a legal vacuum, many of them will be kept temporarily valid to be replaced later by new ordinances.

The Nazis had dismissed and replaced with Belgian fascists no fewer than 200 high officials and 3,000 to 4,000 mayors and aldermen. Today a new patriot administration has to be built up.

The returning Government can base its reconstruction policy on the extensive research work carried out by the Belgian "Postwar Planning Board," headed by the former Premier Paul van Zeeland.

The board has not only laid down directions for the immediate reconstruction work, but also blueprints for the long-term reorganization of the country.

UNRRA Help Invited

Belgium is one of the few nations which invited the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to assist the Government during the reconstruction period. The Belgians have a fund of approximately $750,000,000 abroad to finance the importation of needed food, raw materials, and machinery.

Yet the technical problems of Belgian reconstruction at least will be equaled in importance by the political issues.

Will the Government nominate a regency during the captivity of the King?

Will the political leaders who stayed in the country accept the leadership of those who went into exile until new elections can be held?

Changes Favored

What will be the attitude of the chiefs of the Belgian Underground movement toward the returning Government? Some Underground publications indicated that important factions among the Belgian "resistance" are in favor of thoroughgoing changes in the political, social, and economic setup of the country.

It appears also that although King Leopold's dignified captivity has regained the sympathy of the Belgian people, his return to the throne is opposed by powerful groups, especially among the left-wing parties. They resent the King's captivation in 1940 and, generally, his reactionary leanings. American observers reported from liberated Brussels that "80 per cent of the people were either against the King or only lukewarm in his support."

The constitutional issue, the question whether Belgium shall remain a monarchy or change to a republican regime, well may create the first major political crisis in the liberated country.

However, the Belgians are a reasonable and politically educated people with a deep-rooted democratic tradition. There is every expectation that the political problems will be solved by public discussion and eventually by a general election rather than by methods of violence.

Gandhi-Jinnah Meeting: United Front for India?

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 11—The Gandhi-Jinnah meeting, which was due over the week end, is a highly important political event in India. If even a beginning is made in building up a Hindu-Moslem united front, it well may prove a turning point in Indian history.

For the first time, the urgent necessity of agreement is recognized by a large body of public opinion.

In some ways, the postponement of the meeting in August proved an advantage, as it gave this opinion further opportunity to manifest itself. There have been separate Congress Party and Moslem League meetings to express approval, joint demonstrations by both organizations, meetings of women of all communities, student gatherings, labor meetings, and many others for the same purpose.

Unity Urged

In Delhi, a statement was signed by 100 Hindu, Moslem, Christian, and Sikh lawyers expressing a desire for a "Congress-League agreement and Hindu-Moslem unity based on the recognition of the Moslem right of self-determination." Eighty-five professors of Delhi University, including four principals of colleges, issued a joint statement along similar lines.

In Bombay, B. G. Kher, former Congress Premier, and his lieutenants have been working with ardent conviction to rally opinion in favor of settlement.

Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, former premier of Madres, has made a number of speeches and statements rebutting criticism and trying to remove fears.

Support in Punjab

Even in the Punjab, where there are difficult minority problems to be solved, and in Bengal, where the reactionary Hindu, Mahasabha, has immense power, meetings are being held and Congress opinion is rallying in support of settlement.

At the same time, opponents of the scheme for separate Hindu and Moslem states are not silent or inactive. They are reported to be picketing Mohandas K. Gandhi's house as a protest against the meeting of Mr. Gandhi with Mohamad Ali Jinnah, the Moslem leader.

Both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah have given assurance that minority interests will be safeguarded in any settlement.

Correspondence With Viceroy

Mr. Gandhi's last correspondence with the Viceroy, though probably ill-advised, did not have the effect of dampening the ardor of anyone genuinely desiring agreement.

The Viceroy's letter proved helpful in defining clearly the attitude of the British Government and indicating the limits within which discussions could usefully proceed. It also afforded Mr. Gandhi occasion to assure all parties that no terms would be arrived at "which will compromise or ignore a single interest," that the formula is "capable of being amended," and that "no solution is likely to last unless on the face of it, it is right and is acceptable to the people of India as a whole."

There is much to be said for the view that the question of the Indian states should be ignored, at least in the earlier stages. If British India appeared likely to forge ahead to political independence and economic progress, the problem of the Indian states would take care of itself, or would, at least, assume much less formidable proportions. Many persons regard the proposed participation of Indian states in the constitution-making body as one of the great defects of the Cripps scheme.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

A Monday Page

Little Gold Boy

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Author of "Silvanus Goes to Sea," "In the Land of the Thinsies," etc.

Part One

On the mantelpiece in the sittingroom stood a marble clock. It was a very precious clock, and because it was so precious it was covered with a glass case to keep it from getting dusty. Once a week, without fail, the lady of the house lifted the glass case in her pretty hands, and wound up the clock very carefully. Then she would put the key back on the top of the clock, replace the glass case, and smile at the little gold boy.

It was because of the little gold boy that the clock was so very precious. He sat on a gold swing that hung between two marble pillars beneath the clock's face. His hands grasped two little gold chains, his head bent forward, and he swung and swung, day in, day out, with his feet neatly crossed one over the other.

He had swung there, in time with the tick tock, ever since the day, many years ago, when he had first come to the sittingroom, and because there didn't seem anything else for him to do, he went on swinging and swinging, and smiling his happy smile.

Everyone who came into the room knew Little Gold Boy.

"Still busy!" they would exclaim. "Does he never take a rest?"

"Oh, no!" the lady with the pretty hands would say. "If he stopped, the clock would stop, and then what would I do?"

Gold Boy Swings

Little Gold Boy liked to hear her say that. He knew that she set her watch by his clock, and that if it ceased to go she wouldn't know when to get up, or when to have breakfast, or when to expect the postman, or when to go shopping —in fact nothing would be right. So, although it isn't easy to go on swinging forever, he never thought of doing anything else.

"I am a pendulum," he would say to himself. "I'm a very important Gold Boy Pendulum." And then he would lean forward and smile through the glass case and think of all the things that were happening in the house because he swung so well.

But one day something went wrong. It wasn't his fault. It was just because the telephone in the hall rang at the very time it shouldn't.

The Lady with the Pretty Hands had taken the glass case off, and was lifting the key from the top of the clock in order to wind it up, when the bell began its impatient ringing, and when it does that you just have to run to the receiver to stop it. So the glass case was hurriedly placed on a little table, and the next minute the Lady with the Pretty Hands was in the hall. "Hallo, hallo," she was saying. "Yes, it is. But do you want me now? Why, yes, of course. Yes, I could stay the night. Yes, it would be quite simple. Good-by."

The Clock Stops

Little Gold Boy could hear everything clearly because there was no glass case to muffle the sound. So the Lady with the Pretty Hands was going away, was she? He didn't like it when she went away, although she was always careful to see to everything before she left, and specially to winding his clock. It was time for it to be wound now. The glass case was still on the table with the key beside it. Why didn't she come back?

For a long time Little Gold Boy watched the door, but no one came. The hours went by, and then something happened, something very strange indeed. The tick-tock which had never changed its speed had stopped, and the swing which had always kept time with it was stopping too. Instead of the quick movement, it was going slower and slower, until, with a little quiver, it came to a halt, and there he was, sitting quite still on the gold seat, with the glass case, which had always covered him up so carefully, resting on the table.

"Well, of all the queer things!" said Little Gold Boy to himself. "I'm not swinging any more! I'm not moving at all. Nor is the clock."

He looked this way and that. The whole place seemed to have changed. It was no longer a swinging room but a very still and silent room which seemed to be waiting for someone to set it going again.

And then, without thinking what he was doing, Little Gold Boy uncrossed his feet, let go of the chains, slid himself off the swing, and stood in the most wonderful way on the mantelpiece.

It was all very remarkable. Nothing like this had ever happened before. He was no longer a pendulum attached to a clock, but a free boy. He straightened his arms, and then he straightened his legs, and then he straightened his back and threw up his head.

"A free boy," he half whispered to himself, as if the thought was a bit frightening.

Voyage of Discovery

Slowly and cautiously, because it is something of an experience to walk when you have done nothing but swing all your life, he made his way to the end of the mantelpiece and peered over the side. It was a long drop to the floor, but close at hand there hung an old-fashioned woollen bell pull.

Little Gold Boy looked at it with a thrill in his heart. If he could reach the floor by the help of the bell pull he could have the finest adventure any Gold Boy had ever known. So, balancing himself very carefully on the edge of the mantelpiece, he caught at the soft wool, and next moment he was climbing down with his feet in the loops like a sailor on a rope ladder. Nothing could have been easier, and within a short space of time there he was, a very tiny person with very big hopes, standing on the carpet, wondering what would be the next step to take in his voyage of discovery.

On one side of the room was a long French window leading into the garden. If it had been open he could have gone out that way, but it was firmly shut. The garden looked just the place for adventures. Little Gold Boy stood with his face to the glass watching the sunlight moving between the trees and lighting up the flowers. He stood there a long time but no one came to open the window, and he knew that it was no use trying to find some other way out of the house because the doors were sure to be shut.

Bit by bit the light began to go. The sun had set and the garden was growing shadowy.

"It will soon be night," said Little Gold Boy to himself, "and then I won't be able to go voyaging at all."

It was just at that very moment, however, that he saw something moving on the other side of the glass. He could not at first make out what it was except that it had a very long nose and two round black eyes. The tip of the nose was turned to the window, and short puffs of breath made queer circles on the glass as if the owner of the nose was breathing rather excitedly.

And then Little Gold Boy saw that the thing had a tail lying on the ground behind it like a piece of string, and a smooth dark gray coat, and very long whiskers. It had a mouth, too, which kept opening and closing very fast as though it were saying something.

"I believe it is speaking to me," said Little Gold Boy. "And I believe it is what people call a Mouse, although I have never seen one before."

He put his mouth to the glass.

"I can't hear you," he said as loudly as he could. "What is it you want to tell me?"

A very faint squeaky sound came back.

Mouse Gives Advice

"A hole—a hole," said the squeaky sound. "Over there." And the Mouse raised a tiny paw and pointed to some place ahead of him.

"A hole!" repeated Little Gold Boy. "A way out!" And he nodded his head to show he understood.

The Mouse nodded his head too, very vigorously, and began to run, with sharp little movements, to the wall beyond the window, squeaking all the time.

"This way!" the squeaks seemed to say.

Little Gold Boy ran on his side of the glass. He felt very excited. A big adventure had begun, sure enough, and here was a friend to tell him all that he wanted to know.

At the point where the French window stopped and the wall of the room began, Little Gold Boy lost sight of the Mouse, but he felt sure that he was still running along on the other side of the wall and that they would soon come to the hole he had spoken about.

And that is just what happened, for there, where the wall joined the floor at the corner of the room, was a tiny round space that you never would have noticed if you hadn't been looking for it. It was very small indeed, and at first Little Gold Boy didn't think he would ever be able to get through it, but he could hear the Mouse squeaking excitedly at the far end and telling him to crawl in, so he went down on his hands and knees and tried not to feel anxious.

"Come on! Come on!" squeaked the Mouse. "I can't fetch you, because I musn't come into the house, but you are quite safe. It isn't a long hole and you will soon be through."

Little Gold Boy pretended that he was a brave explorer finding his way down a tunnel, and it helped quite a lot, because explorers, and people like that, don't mind dark places a bit, in fact they like them because they often lead to exciting things.

In the Garden

"Come on! Come on!" encouraged the Mouse from his end. "You are nearly through! That's right!" and in another moment Little Gold Boy was in the garden, dusting the grit from his knees and laughing with relief to be free of the hole.

"How did you know I wanted to come out here?" he asked. "How did you happen to see me?"

The Mouse gave a knowing little chuckle.

"I have watched you through the glass for a very long time," he said, "and I was sure that one day you would stop swinging and have an adventure."

"Why didn't you come in and say so?" Little Gold Boy asked.

"Because I don't live in there now," the Mouse explained. "I have a house of my own at the end of the garden. No mice live in your house because they know they are not wanted. That is why the hole is no longer used. But it is a nice hole, isn't it, so round and smooth?"

Little Gold Boy looked at the nice round hole he had just left and then he looked at the garden stretching out before him like a never-ending picture.

"Oh!" he whispered. "Isn't it beautiful!"

(To be continued next Monday)

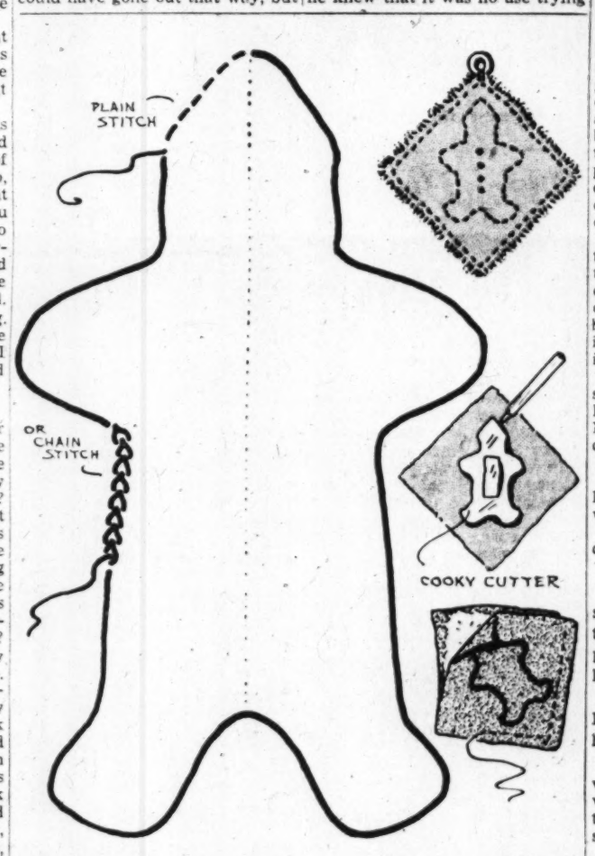
Drawn by Eileen A. Soper for The Christian Science Monitor

Dance of the Leaves

Brown leaves are dancing,
They follow me along,
All down the pathway
With little rustling song.

Dance, leaves, dance,
For I'm all dancey too—
O the happiness of me!
The danciness of you!

EILEEN A. SOPER



The Helpful Gingerbread Man

Let's Make Something—10

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Here we show how even the Gingerbread Man goes to work these days, instead of running away, as in the story. This chap stays beside the stove to help lift hot pans. We call him "G-Man" because he is a real guardian of safety.

The big drawing was outlined directly around our cooky-cutter. Its heavy outline provides a usable pattern if you have no cookie-cutter handy.

Our G-Man holder was made in the simplest way we could think of. It is a sort of cloth "sandwich" —two colored squares enclosing a scrap of old washcloth as padding. A line of stitches half an inch in from the edge holds all three layers together.

To make: Cut two 7-inch squares of cotton cloth. On one square embroider the G-Man outline in either chain stitch or in plain running stitch, using coarse embroidery thread. Short samples of these stitches are illustrated.

Chain Stitch Is Fun

Plain stitch is quickest, but chain stitch is more fun to do and it shows up better, besides.

The cloth may be almost any cotton scraps, plain or printed. Plain cloth displays your stitching best, but small prints also make handsome holders.

Fringing: On some cloth you can easily pull threads for fringe. On other kinds it is simpler to snip fringe with scissors.

Tips: The G-Man's outline stands forth more clearly if stitched in a color different from any in the cloth design. For example, if your print contains no red, then red stitches will make a brave showing; or if the print has little or no black in its design, black stitching will show clearly, etc. By trying colors of threads against pieces of goods, you can decide all this before beginning your work.

A Pleasing Gift

When the holder is finished, add a few button dots down the G-Man's front. Sew these all the way through to the back so they will tack the cloth layers together. A small curtain ring provides a handy hanger-upper.

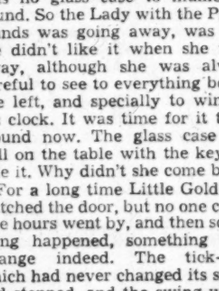
Potholders make excellent surprises for little girls to give to favorite lady persons. And right now is a pretty smart time to plan your Christmas giving.

So look around you—see what nice embroidery designs you can make from various cooky-cutters and pudding molds in your home. There may even be a star shape among them! But any design sewed by your hands will please somebody very much.

(And now for something very different. Next Monday we shall build an Airacobra airplane and its hangar. Watch for it and build a fleet of airplanes that really fly.)

Answers to Mother Goose Riddles

Jack and Jill; Little Jack Horner; Little Miss Muffet.



Leave your order with your dealer

YOUR retailer would like to sell you all the Nazareth Underwear you want—but he can't.

Nazareth is helping make underwear for our armed forces. So if your retailer is out of the styles and sizes you need in Nazareth Underwear, leave your order with him to be filled as soon as he receives his next supply.

Nazareth quality—famous for 58 years—is worth waiting for.

NAZARETH WAIST COMPANY
366 Broadway, New York

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Write Letters To Friends

Our Mail Bag

How about making friends with some children in distant places, whom you have not seen! It is lots of fun to make friends through letters—you write to someone, and then they write to you. And, perhaps, some day when they are travelling they find themselves somewhere near your home and they come in to see you. Or, you may go to see them.

Today we publish letters from two children—one far away in Australia—who would like to make friends with other children who read the page For Children. Children in families of subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor may have their letters published. At the end of this column are some paragraphs that will explain how you can write to these children.

Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

I will be eight years old next January. I should like to write to a little English or American girl about my own age.

I love reading the page For Children in The Christian Science Monitor. My brother, Eddie, writes to some little American boys.

Sincerely,
Margaret S.

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Editor:

I am seven and a half years old, and I would like to correspond with a little girl of my own age. My chief hobby is stamp collecting.

Your friend,
Carol K.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Peter Shops

Peter went to the grocery store to get ten articles for his Aunt. You will find them below if you unjumble the letters in each line.

One H String
One Gram Aerilo
Eight Taps
Ten Gum
Ten Sill
Ten Am Mice
And Ices
And Sires
Paste Too
No Cab

(Watch for the answers on this page next Monday.)

Summer Is Fun

Winter is fun, and spring and fall,
But somehow summer's best of all,
With trips to the park, or perhaps the zoo;
(Maybe at night there'll be fireworks, too;)
Lightning and thunder storms, then bright sun,
(Don't you think picnics are lots of fun,
With ice-cold lemonade to drink,
And strawberry ice cream, smooth and pink?)
Lots of baths in the cool, white tub,
Lots of dirty knees to scrub;
Going to bed when it's not quite dark,
Hearing the band playing, up in the park—
Winter is fun, and spring and fall,
But somehow summer's best of all!

MARIAN KENNEDY

Invitation to Jack Horner's Party

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page For Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and wether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped addressed envelopes, and remember that the judges decision is final

Address your papers to
Jack Horner's Party
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Looking forward to lots of fun for all of us
Your playmate,
Jack Horner

R.S.V.P.

Bricker Pledges Restoration Of Liberties Under G. O. P.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Sept. 11 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio contended Sept. 9 the New Deal has "achieved a new low in American politics," and declared the Republican Party would "re-establish liberty" while providing opportunity and security.

Formally accepting the G. O. P. vice-presidential nomination, Mr. Bricker opened his speaking campaign with a broad attack on the Roosevelt Administration and its adherents.

"In its alliances with Hague and Kelly and Hannegan and Hillman and Browder, the New Deal has achieved a new low in American politics," he asserted. "The cynical and sinister bid for power of this unholy alliance will be overwhelmingly rejected."

Mr. Bricker said that before the Democratic convention President Roosevelt had instructed Robert E. Hannegan, the party's National Chairman, to "clear everything" with Sidney Hillman, head of the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

It is time, continued Mr. Bicker, "to elect a President who will clear everything not with Sidney but with Congress and the American people."

Defense of Republic

Speaking in the overtaxed 1,000-person capacity dining room of the French Lick Springs Hotel, at a dinner sponsored by the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, the nominee said the 1944 issue was: "Shall the United States continue to be a republic?"

He maintained the current administration could not provide peace-time jobs or "free representative government" and stated the Republican Party proposed to "re-establish liberties at home . . . and provide opportunity and security."

Mr. Bricker was given a standing ovation at the beginning and end of his speech and occasionally was interrupted by applause. He charged that President Roosevelt had delivered the Democratic Party into the hands of Hillman and, departing from his prepared manuscript, declared "and that command literally put millions of Democrats on our side in this campaign."

Taking his place as running mate of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York in what he termed a "march to victory," Mr. Bricker submitted that to be helpful in keeping peace "America must be strong and free at home."

"Doldrums of Defeatism"

During the day, before Main Street crowds in Mitchell, Orleans and Paoli, Ind., the Governor stated his party's campaign was aimed at taking the nation out of the "doldrums of defeatism."

He said the United States must win a total victory, disarm Germany and Japan and bring members of the armed forces home at "the earliest possible" time.

In his address before the editors and over the four national radio networks, Mr. Bricker declared in part:

"It is for us, this year, to prove again, that representative government can wage war and remain free—that to defeat tyranny in the world we need not sacrifice our constitutional rights and traditional freedom—and that America possesses a reservoir of fresh leadership to which it can safely turn, even in the heat of conflict, and upon which it must rely to keep us a virile nation."

Four Steps Proposed

Governor Bricker listed four steps to be considered in a constructive program:

"First, we must clean our governmental house of the debris with which it is now cluttered and which has been accumulating during 11 years of the New Deal. . . .

"Second, we must restore responsible cabinet government in Washington. All agencies, boards, bureaus and commissions which are not performing essential governmental functions must be immediately liquidated. . . .

"Third, the Republican Party proposes to end the reckless trend toward centralization of all power in the Federal Government. . . .

"Finally, the Republican Party proposes to create in this country an atmosphere of opportunity for the individual. The one great problem after the war is jobs—honest jobs—productive pobs. We propose to put men and women to work in private industry as promptly as possible after victory. We propose to give special attention to those who have served in our armed forces. . . ."

Avila Camacho to Teach Two to Read

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11 (AP) — President Avila Camacho is going to teach two illiterates to read and write simple Spanish as an example to his countrymen in a new movement to educate the half of the 21,000,000 people in Mexico who can neither read nor write.

The "movement," is compulsory because the President laid down the law by a recent decree that requires every literate person, if necessary, to teach one less fortunate person between six and 40 years old to read and write.

A vast and complicated program is being elaborated for the teaching which will start by Jan. 1. The Army, civil officials, school staffs and hundreds of thousands of other educated persons will be put to work. Houskewives will teach their maids.

Official figures on literacy admittedly are only approximate but the Ministry of Education says about 48 per cent of the population and about one-third of the non-Indians are illiterate. For the present there will be no concerted effort to teach reading and writing to Indians, many of whom use only their tribal dialects.

Several million primers will be used. They will be illustrated as are kindergarten books, showing "dog," "cat," "cow," and so forth. There will be instructions for the many untrained teachers who probably will have as tough a time as the pupils.

Pulaski Day Authorized

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed yesterday legislation authorizing the Executive to proclaim Oct. 11, 1944, General Pulaski's Memorial Day, in commemoration of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Polish hero of the American Revolutionary War.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne (Third Church): Church Edifice, Ripon Grove, Elsternwick, S4, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 15.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Phillips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

California

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 23.

Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 150 West One Hundred and Eighth Street 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Newman: Community Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

Niles: Church Edifice, Second and E Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 17.

Poway: Church Edifice, Midland Road, 3 p. m., Sept. 17.

San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 18.

Illinois

Barrington: High School Auditorium, 310 South Hough Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Berwyn: Berwyn Masonic Temple, 3310 Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Chicago (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., September 22.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., September 22.

Crystal Lake: Crystal Lake Community High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., September 17.

Glen Ellyn: Glenbard High School, 8 p. m., September 17.

Oak Park: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., September 17.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., September 19.

Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 3:30 p. m., September 17.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Sept. 18.

Greenfield: High School Auditorium, Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

Marlboro: First Church, Congregational, High and Bolton Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

North Adams: The Universalist Church, Summer Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 17.

Westfield: Westfield Woman's Club, Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.

Michigan

Belding: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 17.

Coloma: Coloma High School Auditorium, afternoon, Sept. 17.

Dowagiac: The Federated Church, 218 Courtland Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Hennepin and Summit Avenues South, 8 p. m., Sept. 18.

St. Paul (First Church): Church Auditorium, 739 Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

New Jersey

Haddonfield: Haddonfield Memorial High School, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 17.

Trenton: Junior High School No. 3 Auditorium, West State Street and Parkway Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 21.

New York

Albany: Trinity Methodist Church, Lancaster and Lark Streets, 8:15 p. m., September 21

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., September 19.

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street near Fourth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., September 22.

Corning: Masonic Cathedral, 146 Walnut Street, 8:15 p. m., September 18.

Dobbs Ferry: Presbyterian Church, 4 p. m., September 17.

Great Neck: Great Neck High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., September 21.

Hornell: Church Edifice, 40 West Genesee Street, 8 p. m., September 21.

Mt. Vernon: Woman's Club, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., September 22.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Fort Washington Avenue, 3:30 p. m., September 23.

Rochester (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 East Avenue, 8:15 p. m., September 19.

Saratoga Springs: New England Congregational Church, 8 p. m., September 19.

Wellsville: Nancy Howe Auditorium in David A. Howe Library, Main Street, 8 p. m., September 18.

Westfield: Presbyterian Church, South Portage and McClurg Streets, 3:15 p. m., September 17.

Ohio

Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, Denison Avenue and West Ninety-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 18.

Columbus (auspices First and Second Churches): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

Lakewood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

Toledo (First Church): Church Auditorium, Monroe and Lawrence, 8 p. m., Sept. 21 and 22.

Pennsylvania

Harrisburg: Forum of The Education Building, Walnut and Fifth Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, 4400 Forbes Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

Sharon: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 19.

South Dakota

Sioux Falls: Church Edifice, Minnesota Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 17.

Wisconsin

Beloit: Church Edifice, 305 Bluff Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18.

Soarta: Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

Waupaca: Armory, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 19.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 1, 15, 29.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Sept. 24.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Oct. 22.

Eastern States

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 17.

Virginia

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMBG, on Sept. 17, 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 1, 15.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 1, 15, 29

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 1, 15, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590 kc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 15.

Dewey Backs Willkie Stand On Two Points

Continued from Page 1

agreement with the thesis Mr. Willkie was presenting.

The nominee was specifically asked to comment on the paragraph in Mr. Willkie's article which contended that "despite those wishful thinkers who believe there is some method by which our political problems can be divided into separate compartments—one labeled foreign policy, one labled domestic policy—and that by common agreement, foreign policy can be eliminated from the campaign, the fact is that our foreign policy is now and will be for generations the paramount, absorbing question before us."

Governor Dewey's quick reply was that he had been advocating that view for a number of years. He said that was the view he expressed in his Louisville speech on Sept. 8. He pointed to this sentence in that address:

"We can no more separate our influence in the world from our domestic affairs than our armies can fight without our production at home."

'Inseparable' Link

Then Governor Dewey added: "Our foreign policy can never be stronger or more effective than the strength of the American people at home. The two are utterly inseparable.

"Of course, the tragedy of the present administration is that we have an administration seeking re-election now which was eight years in office while all these tremendous forces were rising toward war, which did absolutely nothing to prepare the American people for war. And, at the end of those eight years in office, the Administration had a limping, unproductive economy with 10,000,000 unemployed and absolutely no military preparations for those events which it now claims it foresaw."

Then a second question was asked with reference to Mr. Willkie's thesis in Collier's that the United States must give up some sovereignty in order to have collective security.

Governor Dewey promptly said he agreed.

"The argument over sovereignty," Mr. Dewey answered, "is a shibboleth. Every time you sign an agreement or a treaty with any nation, you give up a little sovereignty. To raise an argument over sovereignty is beside the point. Both parties are committed to support American membership in a world-security organization equipped to preserve peace by force if necessary. Such an agreement between nations is an expression of sovereignty and the purpose of the world security organization is to guarantee respect for and to preserve the sovereignty of all the member nations."

A crowd of about 2,000 greeted the Dewey train as it arrived here an hour later than expected. The Governor spoke briefly from the rear platform of his car, declaring that the "defeatist philosophy" of the Roosevelt Administration cannot be tolerated longer.

"Your presence here," he said, "is an expression of your faith in the future of the country, as without that faith we cannot provide employment or achieve the essential objectives of American life—equality between labor, industry, and agriculture—which we must have."

Governor Dewey spent the day conferring with Iowa Republican leaders.

'Dignified' Chambers Sought by Senator

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 11

The ornate chambers of the Senate and House have depressed Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida for several years—so he launched a new plan today to do something about it.

Under his proposal, the chambers would be completely renovated, to abolish "not only these unsightly tobacco-barn rafters, but the entire morguelike atmosphere.

The "rafters" to which Mr. Andrews referred are the steel trusses put up in late 1940 to keep the skylight ceilings from caving in.

Mr. Andrews has ready a bill which would authorize expenditure of approximately $900,000—after the war. Construction would be "simple and dignified, although impressive," Mr. Andrews said, rather than "overloaded with poorly designed ornament as at present."

Bar President Says Bureaus Curb Liberty

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Joseph W. Henderson, President of the American Bar Association, declared today that rights of individuals to liberty and opportunity have been "seriously affected" by the "rise and growth of administrative agencies which cannot be curbed by the courts or sufficiently controlled by Congress."

In an address prepared for the opening session of the annual Association meeting, Mr. Henderson asserted "these dangerous trends" also were due to "the assumption of sweeping and undelegated powers by departments of national government," and "the great growth of the centralized Federal Government."

"Lawyers, about all other citizens," he said, "should be vigilant and bold . . . and should never be cynical, indifferent, or timid, in the presence of any piecemeal breaking down of our cherished liberty or the constitutional system which made our freedom real."

Mr. Henderson said that members of a special committee would declare in favor of a world court and "the earliest practicable establishment of a general international organization based on the sovereign equality of peace-loving nations."

V-E Reconversion Blueprint Acclaimed by Congressmen

Continued from Page 1

be released for civilian production simultaneously so far as is practicable.

Preference Rating

8. Modification of war controls as recently announced by the War Production Board and establishment of a new military preference rating. A new civilian production preference rating band would be applied also if necessary.

9. With the end of controls, there would come a reduction of Government employees. Thus many Government workers should be able to return to their homes when Germany surrenders.

10. Rationing should cease when the supply of any commodity is sufficient for normal demands. Many foods, Mr. Byrnes said, already have been removed from the ration list. Others would be removed as soon as supplies justify removal. V-E Day will result in increasing the supply of gasoline available or civilian use. But while there could be increased allowances in certain areas, gasoline rationing could not be discontinued then, Mr. Byrnes believes.

Both in his report to the President and in his seminar with the press in which he explained the Government's reconversion plans, Mr. Brynes emphasized the program's goal was jobs and more jobs. While some commentators have been prophesying many months of unemployment following Germany's defeat, Mr. Byrnes says quite plainly that "the fear of prolonged unemployment following V-E Day has been exaggerated."

Automobile Field

He told of one large automobile manufacturer, who some months ago had been planning to get cars rolling off the lines six months after V-E Day. Now, with increased planning, with increased knowledge of the Government's post-V-E-Day war requirements, this particular manufacturer believes he can get the cars rolling in three months.

On Capitol Hill today, Mr. Byrnes' recommendation that Congress quickly appropriate a couple of billion dollars to keep farm prices from slumping met with general approval. We have promised the farmers we will keep the price of basic commodities at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war and we must keep that promise, is the general comment.

However, those congressmen expressing themselves were not so confident as Mr. Byrnes seemed to be that unemployment benefits could be improved after the elections. Both houses have expressed their views in legislation that the $20 a week for 26 weeks was excessive. We won't change our views as quickly as Mr. Byrnes thinks, was the usual comment.

Cutback Details

Details of just how cutbacks would operate after V-E Day occupied a good part of the Byrnes report, but were fairly technical and, as Mr. Byrnes said, of interest only to the manufacturers concerned. Much interest was shown, however, in his assurance that competing units in the same industry would be released from war production simultaneously so far as possible. Also, he emphasized that small plants would get more than equality, they would get preference, in reconversion planning.

The Baruch-Hancock report of last February which oulined reconversion procedures was warmly commended by Mr. Byrnes, who said it had been followed closely in planning to date. It should continue to be the guide for reconversion policies, he concluded.

"The fear of timid people may temporarily retard our return to full production and full employment," Mr. Byrnes wrote the President. "But it will be only for a short time. Today America is stronger than ever before. We should make the maintenance of the present national income and high level of employment our goal—and achieve that goal."

Dewey Charge Hit

The recent charge by Republican Presidential Candidate Thomas E. Dewey that the administration feared the peace because it had nothing but the dole to offer the war veterans is partially refuted by Mr. Byrnes' extensive survey of what the Administration already has done to insure a speedy switchover from war to peacetime production on V-E Day. War contractors are being advised now just what contracts will be cancelled and retained. Telegrams already are printed that will be sent them on V-E Day confirming arrangements.

The War Department has 6,500 persons already engaged in contract-termination work and plans to increase the number to 25,000. Procedures for removing war materials and equipment from plants, for prompt advance payment, and for loans are nearly complete. From a reading of Mr. Byrnes' report and a review of what the numerous Government agencies are doing in preparation for V-E Day it would seem rather that the Administration is keenly aware of the immensity and complication of V-E-Day problems, and that rather than fearing them, it is pushing ahead in an attempt to prepare for them and solve them.

The Capital would not be surprised to hear shortly that Mr. Byrnes had resigned as Director of the Office of War Mobilization. He has expressed a desire to step out of the Government as soon as Congress enacts legislation to guide the nation to peace. Congress is expected to pass the overall demobilization bill within the next 10 days.

Mr. Byrnes does not want to head up the nation's demobilization program as he has the mobilization for war. Reportedly he would return to the practice of law either in South Carolina or here in the nation's capital.

The most frequently mentioned successor for Mr. Byrnes' post is Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson. Also frequently suggested as "Assistant President" is Chester Bowles, the Office of Price Administration Administrator, who recently was lauded by President Roosevelt for his handling of price control and rationing.

Dewey: Release 'Mainsprings Of Main Streets'

OWOSSO, Mich., Sept. 11 (AP)—Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey came home Sept. 9 to voice a plea to the people of his birthplace to join him in a Republican crusade to "release the mainsprings that come from the Main Streets" in reconverting the nation to peacetime pursuits after the war.

Addressing a crowd estimated at more than 12,000 former townspeople in front of Owosso's white brick City Hall, Governor Dewey declared the campaign issues this year are greater than any individual or party. They involve, he said, the future peace of the world.

The former Owosso boy who became Governor of New York rode triumphantly up his home town's main street, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Anne Dewey, and his wife for the most boisterous welcome that has been given him during the campaign. He came by train from Lansing, where he had conferred with Gov. Harry F. Kelly (R) and leaders of political, labor, farm, and Negro organizations.

Foreign-Policy Pact

At a news conference there, the Republican prosidential nominee had forecast an early end to the German war, making it clear that the Roosevelt Administration's agreement to keep him advised of foreign-policy developments covered only discussions of postwar security and sanctions against the Axis—not military strategy.

Facing a throng that jammed the front of the city hall, the Republican nominee himself observed that his home town "couldn't have grown so much" since he was here last August.

"Mainsprings From Main Streets"

Declaring that the hope of future peace was "not the property of any one man or of any one party," he said he was dedicated to the proposition that only a "strong, courageous, new administration" can strengthen this country for the future it faces.

"We must release once again the mainsprings that come from the Main streets of this country," he declared.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull's agreement to keep him advised of international discussions now under way in Washington, the nominee said, applied only to the formation of a world organization to preserve peace and to any decision on sanctions against the enemy.

Small-Plant Work

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Small plants should be allowed to reconvert promptly to civilian production as war orders are finished or terminated, without waiting for large plants to complete their orders, Maury Maverick, Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, said yesterday.

In a bi-monthly report to Congress, Mr. Maverick said small plants could not wait until the larger plants had completed their war orders before civilian production is permitted "since they could not withstand a period of enforced idleness, and many would face bankruptcy."

Dewey and Radio

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was quoted by the magazine Broadcasting in a copyright interview as saying the Federal Communications Commission "should have no right of censorship" over radio programs.

The magazine said the Republican presidential nominee, who was interviewed in New York last week, declared:

"I believe that the FCC should have no right of censorship, that it should not control the content of radio programs. It should stay in the field of regulating technical facilities. And when the FCC starts to control program content, free radio goes out the window."

Dr. Hopper of Drew Wins $500 for Book Manuscript

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11 (AP)—Stanley Romaine Hopper of the faculty of Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J., is the winner of the 1943 Abingdon-Cokesbury $500 manuscript award for his book "The Crisis of Faith," Pat Beaird, manager, announced today.

Chosen from among more than 400 manuscripts submitted, Dr. Hopper's book, to be published Sept. 15, is an analysis of the crisis in culture in the world today.

Sports News

Associated Press

Navy Coach Shows Them How

Suiting action to words, Commander O. E. Hagberg, right, new head coach of the United States Naval Academy football team, gives pointers to punters on the 1944 squad. The players, left to right, include: Roy K. Russell, back, of Vernon, Texas (19); H. Richard Duden, Jr., back, of Englewood, N. J. (43), and John E. Hansen, end, of South Orange, N. J. (39).

Sports Around the Town

College Football Gets Under Way

This week sees college football get under way locally, with the sportswriters holding their first weekly luncheon meeting today at the Hotel Kenmore. These regular Monday affairs will continue throughout the fall, and the usual assortment of college coaches and officials will be augmented this season by a delegation from Boston's new pro team, the Yanks, headed by Coach Herb Kopf.

On Saturday the seats will be dusted off in Harvard Stadium, with the Crimson opening its abbreviated schedule by facing Tufts. Boston College waits until Oct. 7 to open its schedule against Harvard in the Stadium. Elsewhere on the New England front Brown opens at Army Oct. 7; Holy Cross and Dartmouth play their first game at Hanover Sept. 30; Bates travels to Coast Guard Academy this Saturday; and Yale opens with Coast Guard in the Bowl Sept. 30. The pro Yanks, who lost to the Green Bay Packers 28-0 at Buffalo yesterday, face their National League opener in a night game at Fenway Park, Sept. 26 against the Philadelphia Eagles.

* * *

Jug McSpaden, the former Winchester golf pro who now does so well out of Philadelphia, is never pleased when he is called a scrambler on the links. Yet time after time he proves he is the best scrambler in the business. There are those who remember his battle with little Paul Runyan in the 1941 Massachusetts open championship at Oyster Harbors. McSpaden played the final nine holes via woods, traps, and rough, breaking Runyan's heart with a series of spectacular recovery shots.

Last Saturday, in the Texas Victory Open at Dallas, McSpaden scrambled again, although he could not quite catch Byron Nelson. For instance: On the No. 8 fairway Jug's drive rolled against the fence, beneath which was hogwire so that he had no chance to play his ball from inside the course. Jug was boosted to the other side, pulled out a No. 6 iron, and hit into the fence. The wire gave under the impact and the clubhead made contact with the ball. When the ball came down it rested on the green 140 yards away and Jug got his par 4. Jug finally admitted it was the greatest shot he has ever made.

* * *

The first all-New England tennis tournament sponsored by the USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee at Longwood yesterday was won by Lieut. Keith Gledhill of Santa Monica, Calif., and Lieut. Mary Ackerman of Brooklyn, N. Y. They defeated Chief Specialist John C. Bogers of Bridgehampton, Long Island, and Lieut. Dorothy Fontaine of New Bedford, Mass., 6—4, 6—3.

* * *

Malden City Club is the Suburban Twi League champion for the third successive year, following its double triumph over Malden Twi 15-5 and 14-6 at Ferryway Green, Malden, yesterday. The City Club won the series four games to one.

* * *

The Women's Swimming Association of New York City won the National Junior AAU swimming championship at Tufts Park Municipal Pool in Medford Saturday. Best performance of the day was turned in by Marie Corridon of the New York team. She won the 100-meter backstroke in 1:22.3, tying the national record.

* * *

Red Dutton finally relented under pressure and remains as pro-tem head of the National Hockey League. The Presidency has been offered to Major Conn Smythe, expected home in Toronto within two weeks after convalescing from wounds received in Normandy, and Dutton has agreed to act as President until Conn decides to take over the reins. Dutton will be Acting President with Lester Patrick of New York the General Manager.

* * *

Briefs: Reports from Canada have it that Sweeney Schriner, Syl Apps, and Billy Taylor will all be back with Toronto Maple Leafs this winter. . . . Canadiens are far from happy over the N. H. L.'s ruling barring players who have military deferments to work in war plants. Tommy Gorman says Canadiens will be hardest hit by the decree. . . . The hockey schedule opens Oct. 28 and continues through March 18, 1945, each team playing 50 games. . . . University of Maine plans two and possibly four football games this fall. Norwich and New Hampshire are already scheduled for visits to Orono, and it is possible the Maine boys will return the calls. . . . The Boston Yanks have announced purchase of Quarterback Ted Laux from the Philadelphia Eagles. . . . Wollaston Golf Club will hold its sixth annual W. J. Fallon Cup tournament this week end. Play will be member-guest four-ball, with 36 holes of play on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. G. C.

Baugh Not Sold On T Formation For Washington

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11 (AP)—Slingin' Sammy Baugh, the pass master of the National Professional Football League, personally isn't quite sold on his team's new "T" formation.

Despite the fact his Washington Redskins have bowled over four successive foes so far, including the Chicago Bears, loop champions and major T exponents, yesterday, "The Arm" is on the fence.

"It (the T) might be all right once we get a running attack going," Baugh said without apparent entrusiasm after pitching two touchdown passes in his team's 21-7 conquest of the Bears.

Remembering Sid Luckman's success at Chicago, did he think his own tossing would be more effective under the T?

"It's too early to say. I haven't had enough experience at it."

That was as far as he would go, a position in sharp contrast to that of Redskin Coach "Dud" De Groot, late of the University of Rochester and the double wingback formation. De Groot declared his boys were picking up the T fast and "Sammy was a star under any system."

He admitted, however, that although "this system might eventually give Baugh better breaks, I don't think he's getting them yet," probably referring as did Baugh to the 'Skins' lack of a solid ground game, an accessory which all good "T" teams have used to make their pass attack more deceptive.

But if the 'Skins were a green team it wasn't apparent yesterday before a crowd of about 35,000 that saw Joe Aguirre, Washington end, snag a beautiful touchdown pass from Baugh on the Bear 21 and place-kick the extra point in the second quarter to erase an early Chicago lead.

With seconds to go in the same period, Halfback Steve Bagarus took another pay-dirt pass from Baugh and galloped across from the Chicago 13, Washington's final tally came in the fourth when Mike Micka intercepted Johnny Long's pass and ran 55 yards to score. Aguirre place-kicked after each touchdown.

Chicago opened the scoring in the second when Jim Fordham rammed across from the two-yard line and Pete Gudauskas converted.

Nelson Ends Summer Tour With $39,334

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 11 (AP)—Men who made the weary trek along golf's summer trail were on their way home today—all except the Gold Dust Twins of the fairways, Byron Nelson and Harold (Jug) McSpaden, who have earnings of more than $60,000 in War Bonds to show for participation in 20 tournaments.

Nelson ran his winnings to $39,334—the all-time high for one year—by grabbing off first place here yesterday in the second annual Texas Victory Open. McSpaden was runner-up to make his total $25,200.

Next at Portland

The next tournament for the professionals will be Portland, Ore., Nov. 23-26, this marking the opening of the winter tour.

Fred Corcoran, PGA tournament manager, said all tournaments this year had been for the benefit of wounded veterans who among benefits they derived was a golf course at Valley Forge Hospital, Philadelphia, and another that will be installed at Ashburn General Hospital, McKinney, Tex., from Victory Open proceeds. The open grossed $25,000, meaning $20,000 for Ashburn Hospital after Federal taxes are deducted.

Today Nelson, who became the year's top tournament winner by taking the Victory Open with an eight-under-par 276 for 72 holes, and McSpaden visited McClosky Hospital at Temple, Texas. Next they go to New York to make a golf movie, then will hit the exhibition trail in connection with the Sixth War Loan.

Third Straight Win

Yesterday's triumph in the Victory Open was Nelson's third straight tournament championship. He has been 53 under par in the three. For the summer Nelson won seven titles, McSpaden six and they teamed to win another.

Yesterday Nelson went out for the final 18 holes with a four-stroke lead over McSpaden. Both were two over for the first nine, but while McSpaden got no better coming in, Nelson racked five birdies to finish the second nine in five-under-par 31. His four rounds were: 69-69-70-68—276.

McSpaden had 286, while tied for third were Ray Mangrum of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Ben Hogan of Fort Worth Army Air Field with 288's. Amateur Earl Stewart of Fort Worth Army Air Field was next with 290.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games to play
St. Louis	95	57	.625	22
Pittsburgh	77	74	.510	23
Cincinnati	72	77	.483	25
Chicago	69	80	.463	25
New York	67	72	.439	21
Boston	55	79	.410	20
Brooklyn	55	80	.407	19
Philadelphia	52	79	.397	23

Games behind: St. Louis —; Pittsburgh 17½; Cincinnati 21½; Chicago 23½; New York 34½; Boston 41; Brooklyn 41½; Philadelphia 42½.

Results Sept. 10

New York 10, Boston 4.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 5.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 8.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games to play
New York	78	61	.535	17
Detroit	75	61	.551	18
St. Louis	75	62	.547	17
Boston	73	64	.533	17
Cleveland	65	72	.474	17
Chicago	63	74	.460	17
Philadelphia	64	75	.460	15
Washington	58	80	.420	16

Games behind: New York —; Detroit ½; St. Louis 1; Boston 3; Cleveland 11; Chicago 13; Philadelphia 13½; Washington 18½.

Results Sept. 10

Boston 3, New York 2.
New York 4, Boston 3.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 0.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 4.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 2.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2 (11 innings).

Pro Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 10

Washington 21, Chicago Bears 7.
Green Bay 28, Boston 0.
Fort Warren 21, Brooklyn 20.
Hollywood Rangers 31, San Diego Gunners 6.
Portland 30, Los Angeles 7.

Red Sox Still Putting Up Game Struggle for Flag

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A fan in Fenway Park's section 16 expressed the sentiments of most of us late yesterday afternoon as he got up to file out of the grandstand.

"Well," he said, "even if the Red Sox can't win the pennant, they sure gave us a good run for our money. They did the best they could under the circumstances."

Of course, just three games off the pace this morning after that Sunday split with the Yankees, the Red Sox are still very much in the American League flag race, despite the fact that they must play their remaining 17 contests on enemy soil. Optimism is still high among the faithful.

Lost Three

But—as the fan in 16 said—even if they cannot catch the Browns, Tigers and Yankees in the short time remaining, the Red Sox have given us a grand show this summer. Swinging along with the Yanks and Tigers, they closed in on the Browns in an August drive which brought interest in the Hub to a new modern high. Had they not lost Tex Hughson, Bobby Doerr and Hal Wagner at a time when this drive was at its peak, they probably would have won with four or five games to the good.

As it is now, only a top-heavy share of the so-called breaks of the game can bring Joe Cronin this flag. But it is to his credit that he has kept his boys in there hustling and battling, refusing to give up or let down.

The Yankees came into town on the crest of a victory wave and as cocky as any of Joe McCarthy's past winners. But the Sox slowed them down, out-gamed them in two of the four starts and should have won all four.

Meet Senators

Cronin probably will get one more short "break" from the schedule. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday next he plays a series with the lowly Senators at Griffith Stadium. Being far out of the race, the Senators are liable to be easy marks for our side. If they are, Cronin may go West a game or two closer to the top than he is today.

However, there will be no soft touches in the West. Cronin goes first to Cleveland to meet a club which, in fifth place, still thinks it can crash the first division. Then follow successive series in Detroit and St. Louis, where Joe will either win the flag or fall definitely and finally out of the picture. He closes with the always troublesome White Sox.

* * *

Briefs . . . Clem Dreisewerd's seven-hit pitching featured yesterday's opener, won by the Sox, 3-2 . . . It was his second victory over the league leaders . . . Oscar Grimes' double with the bases loaded beat Emmett "Maw" O'Neill in the nightcap, 4-3 . . . As the Tigers and Browns split double-headers, the end of the day found the Yanks in front by half a game, with the Tigers the same margin ahead of the Browns . . . By getting two hits in the opener and one in the nightcap, George Metkovich stretched his hitting streak to 25 games.

* * *

Metkovich, better known on the Boston bench as the "Cat," needs one more game to equal the all-time Hub record, established by little Hughie Duffy of the old Boston Nationals back in 1894 . . . "Cat," by the way, has been one of the best ball players in the league during the second half of the season . . . The Braves dropped a single game to the Giants yesterday, 10-4 . . . They play at Brooklyn tomorrow and Wednesday, and then come here with the Dodgers for a week-end series at Allston, beginning Friday.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Fox	.327	McBride	.251
Johnson	.325	Cronin	.246
Tabor	.281	Culberson	.244
Metkovich	.279	Partee	.241
Finney	.275	Conroy	.236
Bucher	.275	Lake	.193
Newsome	.251		

Braves

Holmes	.306	Geraghty	.256
Mason	.279	Wietelmann	.232
Kluttz	.279	Heslet	.230
Wright	.271	Workman	.213
Nieman	.264	Etchison	.207
Masi	.264	Hofferth	.190
Phillips	.257	Drews	.184

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	11	5	Terry	6	8
Dreisewerd	2	1	Hausmann	4	7
Bowman	11	6	O'Neill	6	11
Barrett	8	6	Woods	3	6
Ceeli	3	3			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	0	Barrett	7	15
Hutchinson	9	6	Javery	7	19
Tobin	16	17	Cardoni	0	6
Andrews	13	14	MacPherson	0	0
Hutchings	1	2			

International League

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP) — Final International League standings:

Teams	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	84	68	.5526
Newark	85	69	.5519
Toronto	79	74	.516
Buffalo	78	76	.506
Jersey City	74	79	.484
Montreal	73	80	.477
Rochester	71	82	.464
Syracuse	68	84	.447

American Association

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Final American Association standings:

	W.	L.	PCT.
Milwaukee	102	51	.667
Toledo	95	58	.621
Louisville	85	63	.574
St. Paul	85	68	.563
Columbus	86	67	.562
Indianapolis	57	93	.380
Minneapolis	54	97	.358
Kansas City	41	110	.272

Eastern League

Teams	Won	Lost	Pct.
Hartford	90	38	.703
Albany	91	47	.659
Utica	69	60	.500
Binghamton	64	71	.474
Williamsport	64	75	.460
Elmira	58	80	.420
Scranton	56	83	.403
Wilkes-Barre	51	89	.364

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Boston, Mass., Little Building
Camp Shelby, Miss., Rural Route No. 6, Hattiesburg
Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, Christian Science Cottage, Stelton
New York City, 537 Fifth Avenue
Mineral Wells, Texas, Baker Hotel
San Antonio, Texas, 415 Fifth Street
Fort Lewis, Wash.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	275,690
1944 volume to date	185,678,190
1943 volume to date	215,925,712

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	53.2	Prev. day	53.3
Month ago	54.9	Year ago	50.1
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp .15e	5	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	3	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ½
Air Reduction 1a	3	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	12	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Allegheny pf	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	5	27⅛	27	27	
Allen Indust ¾ag	7	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	149½	149½	149½	+1
Allied Mills 2a	6	30⅛	30	30	
Allied Strs 1	11	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Allis Ch Mfg 3.4e	21	36¼	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¾ae	2	22¼	22¼	22½	+ ½
Amal Leather	1	3½	3½	3½	
Amerada Pet 3	1	99	99	99	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½pg	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf3	70	67	67	67	+1
Am Bosch ½e	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	29	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am Can 3	4	87⅜	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7	40	180	179¼	179¼	— ¼
Am Car & F 2½e	12	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	6	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Am Colortype .45e	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6	20	107	106	107	+ ⅛
Am Distil	1	22⅛	22½	22½	
Am Encaus Tiling	1	4	4	4	
Am & For Pow	1	4	4	4	
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	3	91	91	91	
Am&FP 2pf	6	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	69½	69½	69½	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Am Internat .20e	2	8	8	8	
Am Locomo ¾ae	18	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	93	93	93	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ¾ae	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
AmNewsCo 1.80	20	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	7	2¾	2¾	2⅝	
Am P&L $6 pf	6	54½	53¾	54½	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	10	48¾	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30e	52	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
Am R Mill .60e	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
Am R Mpt 4½s	110	72	72	72	
Am Smelt & R 2	8	28⅝	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
Am Snuff 1.80e	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	35	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
Am Tel & Tel 9	19	163	160⅜	162⅞	+2½
Am Tobacco 3a	2	71	70¾	71	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	190	150	149½	149⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	4	72	72	72	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½e	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½e	8	44⅛	44	44	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	4	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	12	85	85	85	— ¼
AmZinc prpf 3¾k	1	48	48	48	−2
A Zinc L & S	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
APW Paper	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
AnaconiaCoo 1½e	27	26	25¾	25⅞	
AraconW&C1.2e	50	29¼	29⅛	29¼	
Anchor H-G .45e	5	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 2e	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	21	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	4	90¼	90	90	— ¼
Artloom Corp .30e	39	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾ae	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds1pf6	40	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 2 pf7	80	100	100	100	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF 4½e	21	64	63¼	63⅜	+ ⅝
Atch T & S pf 5	2	94	94	94	— ⅛
Atl Coast L 1¼e	4	36	36	36	+ ⅛
Atl Refining 1e	5	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	15	13¾	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd 2¼ae	110	56	55	56	+1
Aust N prA3½k	10	71	71	71	−1½
Aviation Corp. 10e	58	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct ¾ae	13	21⅝	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	28	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	17	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	50	51	51	51	
Barber Asph ¼ae	1	23¼	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	17	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	15	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	3	35	35	35	+1¼
Beech Aircr 1g	16	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	10	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	20	44	43¾	43⅝	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60e	4	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	39	39	39	+ ½
Best Foods 1e	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	10	60⅝	59¾	60⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	2	118½	118½	118½	
Bigelow-Sanf1½e	3	47	47	47	
Black&Deck 1.60a	4	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .45e	9	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
Boeing Airplane 1e	27	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅝
Bon Ami A 4	4	93	93	93	+1
Borden Co 1.20e	5	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	39¼	39	39	+ ⅛
BowerBSear 1.2e	2	43	43	43	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	23	20⅛	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	8	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Briggs Mfg 2	15	39½	38⅝	39⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	4	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	10	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7	20	121½	121½	121½	
Budd Mfg	26	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	590	207¾	207¼	207¼	−1
Buda Mfg55pf5	240	67½	67	67½	
Budd Wheel ¼ae	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
BuffaloForge1.35e	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 1.2e	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	2	38¼	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 1.20e	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
BurrAddMach.55e	23	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
Bush TB pf2¼k	130	49½	49	49½	+1½
Butler Bros .45e	8	11¼	11	11	
Butler Br pf 1½	1	31	31	31	+ ½
Butte C & Z ¼ag	2	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
Byron Jackson ¾ae	3	22¾	22⅜	22¾	

C

Calif Pack 1½g	4	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ½
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
Cal & Hecla .60e	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Campbell Wy ¾ae	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
Can DryGAle ¾ae	3	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Canad Pacific ¼2a	19	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	2	50	50	50	
Case Jl Co ¾ae	2	55½	55½	55½	
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	48½	47½	47½	— ⅞
Caro C & O 5	120	111	110¾	111	+ ½
Celanese Cp 3-70f	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Celanese 1st pf 7	40	123½	123	123	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	3	102⅜	101½	101½	— ⅜
Celotex Corp ½	6	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	4	91¾	91⅜	91⅜	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	6	21½	21¼	21½	
Cerro de Pas 2¼ae	2	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	15	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Certain-teed pf	170	107	105	106⅞	+2⅜
Chain Belt 3ae	4	18¼	18¼	18¾	
Champ P & F 3ae	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Checker Cab	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	16	45⅜	45⅜	45⅝	+ ¼
Chi & E III 3½g	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Chi & E III A 1e	13	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West 2	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 17ak	10	21¼	21	21⅝	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	7	18	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
Chi & No West	18	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Chi&NW pf .15e	15	45½	44¾	45½	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	17	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
ChiZicasha Cot 0 1	4	16	16	16	
Chitos Co	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Chrysler Corp 2½e	9	89⅞	89	89¼	— ⅛
City I&F 1.20	5	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
City Invest	1	72	72	72	+1
City Stores	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Clark Equip 2½e	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Clev Gr B 1½e	2	43	42¾	43	— ⅛
ClimaxMolvbl .20a	5	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Cluett Pea 1½e	6	37⅝	36½	36½	—1¼
Coca-Cola 3a	1	136	136	136	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A 3	10	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
Colgate-Pim ½aa	7	28	27¾	28	+ ⅜
Collins & Aik ¾ae	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Col & South	120	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Col Br cast A 1.20e	2	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Col G&E 5 pf5	50	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
Comi Credit 2	5	40⅝	40⅛	40½	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	10	46½	46⅛	46½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ½ae	4	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	9	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
Com'with&South	303	1	1	1	
Com & So pf 3¾k	5	84½	84	84½	+ ½
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	25	24⅞	25	
Consol Cigpf4¾k	5	97⅛	97	97⅛	
Cons Edison 1.60	18	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107¼	107	107¼	+ ¼
Cons Film Ind	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf 3¾k	8	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
Cons Laund .60e	10	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	3	31¾	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½e	118	15¼	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾k	14	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Coal pf2½g	1	49	49	49	
ConsumP pf4½s	60	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Container Corp1¼e	2	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ½
Cont Bak ½pe	11	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Cont Can ¾ae	7	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Cont Ins 1.60a	11	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .45e	42	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
Cont Oil Del .90e	3	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess ½e	6	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	100	41	41	41	+ ⅛
CopperweldSt .80	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Core Exch 2.40	130	51	51	51	
Corn Prod 2.60	7	58⅞	58½	58½	— ½
Corn Prod pf 7	10	179¼	179¼	179¼	
Cornell-D-E .60e	6	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
Corp Interna	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	10	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	130	108	107	107	
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	15	25	25	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¾ae	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Crown Cork ½be	2	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ½
Crucible Steel 3g	5	32¼	33	33	+ ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Press 1½	1	28½	28¼	28½	
Curtis P pf 4½	2	107	107	107	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	53½	53½	53½	
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	31	5⅜	5	5⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A 1½e	7	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛

D

Davega Stores .30e	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	5	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	4	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	10	32⅞	32	32½	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	17	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Detroit Edi .90e	23	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	4	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ½ae	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	15	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	52	59¼	57	59¼	+2¾
Dunhill Int	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	3	16⅜	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 3¾ae	9	149⅛	148⅝	149	+ ⅜

E

Eagle Pich L .45e	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Eastern SStl .20e	3	15⅛	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	166	166	166	+1
Eaton Mfg 3	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Edis Brs Strs .80a	24	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	6	44½	44	44	+ ⅛
Elec Boat 1e	10	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
El Power & Lt	4	4⅝	4½	4½	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	87	87	87	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	93½	93½	93½	+1
El Storage Bat 2	1	43½	43¼	43½	
Endicott-John 3	1	65	65	65	
EmersonEMfg .30e	32	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	12	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	140	101¾	101⅛	101⅜	
Eng PS $6 pf6	20	102	102	102	+ ⅛
Erie R R 1pe	2	11	11	11	
Erie R R pf A 5	1	52½	52½	52½	— ½
EurekaVCleaner¾e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Evans Prod ¼ae	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	35⅜	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛

F

Fairbanks Morse 1a	4	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Fairm Tel & Rad	24	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6	190	103	102½	103	
Fed Mot Truck .40	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Fed Mogul .85e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½g	5	27¼	27¼	27¼	
FedDStrs pf4¼k	50	101¾	101¼	101¼	
Ferro Enam ¾ae	4	26	26	26	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	8	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
Firestone 1¾e	14	47½	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅛
First T&R pf4½g	2	108	108	108	+ ½
First Nat Strs 2½g	2	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	
Flintkote .45e	17	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	2	14	14	14	
Florence Stove 2	1	37	37	37	— ½
Foster Wheel ¼ae	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
Francisco Sugar	1	16½	16½	16½	
Fruehauf T 1.20e	3	32¾	31¾	32⅜	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.20e	3	39¼	39	39¼	— ⅛

G

Gair Robert .30g	16	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ¼aa	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	6	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1¾e	4	45¾	49	49⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Baking .45e	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Gen Bronze .30e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Cable	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Gen Cigar 1	2	27	27	27	
Gen Cigar pf 7	60	153	153	153	
Gen Elec 1.40	24	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	8	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Motors 2½ae	25	61	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv ½e	8	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 4	2	51	51	51	
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20e	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal¾ae	3	25	24¾	25	+1
Gen Real & Util	15	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	3	84¼	84¼	84¼	—1
Gen Refract .90e	2	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅞
Gen Shoe ¾ae	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
GenSCastpf4¼k	330	76½	75¾	75½	+2
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ½e	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Gen Timeln pf6	10	111	111	111	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Gillette Sat R .80	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	12	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	5	23½	23	23	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	10	2½	2⅜	2½	
Gobel Brew .20	3	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	10	120	120	120	
Gotfr Hosiery ⅛g	16	6⅛	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
Goodrich BF 1½e	4	50¾	50¾	50¾	
Goodyear T&R1¼e	5	47	46¾	46⅞	+1⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	3	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige 1ae	6	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
Grand Union ½e	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Granby Con M 15e	2	43⅝	43¾	43⅝	
Granite C S .175e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	2	38	37½	37½	— ½
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	19	27⅛	26½	27¼	+ ¾
Gt West Sug 1.80e	3	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	60	155½	154½	155	
Green H L 2a	2	48½	48½	48½	
Greyhound Corp 1	24	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Grum Aircr En 1e	158	7½	16½	17½	+ ⅜
Gulf Mob & Ohio	16	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	8	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛

H

Hack W pfA1¾k	110	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
Hamil Watch .30e	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Hamil Wat pf 6	10	108	108	108	
Hanna 4¼ pf	130	106	106	106	— ⅛
Hanna 55 pf 5	40	106	106	106	— ⅛
HatCpAm pf6½	30	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Hayes Indust ¼ae	6	7¼	7	7	
Hayes Mfg	12	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Hecht Co .30e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl5	8	106½	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
Heime (GW)pf7	30	166	166	166	+1
Hires C E 1.20a	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Holland Furn 2	4	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
Hercules Motor 1	4	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son¾ae	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	4	68½	68	68½	
Homestake Min	6	44¼	44⅛	44¼	— ⅛
Houd-Hers B ½ae	5	17	16¾	16¾	
Houston Oil	28	10¾	10¾	10⅝	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	3	9	9	9	
Hue Bay M&S n2	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	19	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	17	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛

I

Illinois Central	17	15¾	15¾	15⅝	+ ¼
Ill CentralLL 4	150	62	60¾	61	−1
Indust Rayon 2	3	38¾	38⅛	38½	
Inger-Rand 4½ae	3	102	101	101½	
Inland Steel 3e	6	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
Insuranah ct .20a	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
InspiratCopper ¼ae	5	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Intercn Corp 1.60	1	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
Int BusMachine 6a	3	180	180	180	
Interlake Iron .35g	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Int Harvester 2.60	4	79⅝	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
Int Harvester pf7	10	173¾	173¼	173¾	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Int Mining	4	5	4⅞	5	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Int Nick Can 1.60	9	29¾	29½	29½	
Int Nick Can pf7	110	134½	133½	133½	— ½
Int Paper	8	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	3	82¾	82¼	82¾	+ ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	3	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	56	18	17⅝	17⅝	
Intertype ¾ae	4	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	6	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Island Crk Coal 2	2	40¼	40	40¼	—1¼

J

Jarvis W B .60e	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Johns-Manv 1¼e	1	96	96	96	+1¼
Jones & L Stl 2	6	24	23¾	23⅝	+ ⅛
Jay Mfg .80	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛

K

Kalam St&F .60a

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Romney Urges More Speed In Reconversion

DETROIT (AP)—Asserting that "new automobiles cannot roll off assembly lines as long as manufacturing space is clogged with Government equipment, material and other inventories," George Romney, managing director of the Automotive Council for War Production, asserted that greater speed must be applied in Washington to reconversion problems.

"The plants," Mr. Romney said in a statement, "may stay clogged for what will seem to the nation as an interminable period unless steps can be taken before the collapse of Germany to trim this time element down."

Mr. Romney suggested:

1. That the military agencies assign and train their representatives now to check and approve inventory lists as they are being prepared by war contractors after the war contracts are terminated, so that the inventoried items can be removed from the plants without holding up during the entire 60 day waiting period provided for in the Contract Settlement Act.

2. Immediate adoption by Congress of a Senate amendment to the Surplus Disposal Bill now in conference, which provides that the military agencies should be authorized to determine in advance of war contract termination exactly what equipment and material may be needed for military purposes. Of the remainder, the Government should decide what has any other clearly foreseeable use, and the balance should be classified and disposed of as scrap.

"It must be realized," Mr. Romney said, "that as high as 90 per cent of some termination inventories is good for nothing but scrap. To allow such inventories to stand in the way of quick reconversion and re-employment would be a waste of the nation's productive plants and manpower."

He accused some Washington agencies of procrastination in putting into effect policies formulated by other agencies in meeting reconversion problems, and lauded the action of the War Manpower Commission in calling a meeting to discuss with the car industry assignment of engineers and technicians to passenger car experimental work.

He said the announcement of J. A. Krug, acting chairman of the War Production Board, that civilian production would be freed from wartime materials and quota controls following victory in Europe was a heartening move that "would unshackle industry for the big reconversion job that seems to be imminent."

Grant Executive

Robert A. Seidel

Elected a Vice-President of the W. T. Grant Company. Mr. Seidel is Comptroller of the company, and was previously Group Merchandise Manager for Montgomery Ward & Co. Also elected a Vice-President is Herbert K. Garges, who was Southern Regional Manager for Grant.

Steel Operations Off to 96 Per Cent; Buyers Cautious

CLEVELAND (AP)—Deterred by uncertainty, steel consumers are cautious in future commitments, says the magazine Steel.

"Buying is irregular and future deliveries on most products appear to be easing," the publication observes. "At least they have made no marked advance recently. Even in sheets, the most deferred of all major products, there has been some letdown, some producers now being able to offer deliveries in December, against first quarter recently.

The magazine says postwar reduction in steel demand for armament has been set at 40 per cent, providing production capacity for civilian steel.

Steel operations declined one-half point to 96 per cent of capacity last week. Chicago advanced one point to 99½ per cent and Wheeling five to 97. Youngstown dropped three points to 90, Pittsburgh two to 89, Cincinnati five to 87, and Buffalo two to 88½. Unchanged were New England at 85 per cent, St. Louis 87, Detroit 89, Cleveland 92, Eastern Pennsylvania 95 and Birmingham 95.

St. Louis Expects Postwar Employment to Top War Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A majority of employers in the St. Louis area believe that there will be substantially more jobs available after the war than at the peak of war employment, according to a recent survey made by the St. Louis Committee for Economic Development. An estimated postwar employment level of 710,000 persons would be approximately 25,000 more than the number employed in the fall of 143, 180,000 above the prewar level.

The committee's report, however, emphasizes the fact that many qualifying factors are involved. Optimistic estimates of future employment are made on two assumptions: that the high-income level of the United States will be maintained after the war; and that the Government will make possible an unrestricted supply of materials.

Time is a vital element, the report points out. Abrupt cancellation of war contracts, without available materials for civilian production, would leave St. Louis with adequate plant capacity, plenty of available workers, but no ability to produce. Even under the most favorable conditions, moreover, the shift of thousands of workers from manufacturing to nonmanufacturing jobs will present a problem of major proportions.

Manufacturers anticipate employment for 260,000, an increase of 90,000 over the prewar total, 70,000 less than the wartime peak. Nonindustrial jobs are expected to total 450,000: 93,000 above prewar figures, 90,000 above the wartime peak.

In comparison with prewar levels, the largest gains in manufacturing employment will be in textiles, steel, chemicals, food, machinery, nonautomotive transportation equipment. Percentage increase will be high in leather, paper, lumber, stone, automobiles. Printing and publishing will show little increase. Transportation, communications, public utilities—especially trucking and railroad activities—expect large gains. Finance, insurance, real estate, expect expansion. Construction employment, at a low level in 1940 before the tremendous building program was undertaken—should be substantially increased.

Every nonmanufacturing line expects expansion over 1940; and except for government employment, which will decline, and mining and agricultural employment which will remain approximately constant all lines will probably show a gain over the 1943 level, according to the report.

Approximately 123,000 in the manufacturing group will be displaced, nearly half by returning veterans, the remainder as the result of a 21 per cent reduction in manufacturing from the wartime peak. However, this shift is already under way, as the survey shows. There has been a reduction of 35,000 in manufacturing employment in the past year. If this trend continues in orderly fashion, the report anticipates that the problem in manufacturing activity would be reduced to that of replacing workers with servicemen.

Assuming voluntary withdrawals from the labor market of about 15,000 from the 35,000 males over or under normal working age, and 20,000 to 25,000 voluntary withdrawals among 55,000 women who will be laid off, there will still be a total of 90000 displaced workers of both sexes in addition to 61,000 returning service men and women, competing for nonmanufacturing jobs.

The committee's report anticipates 45,000 unemployed after the war, as compared with 30,000 unemployed last June. This figure includes so-called "floaters," unemployables and all those who will accept employment only under specific conditions.

It is expected that savings accumulated during the period of maximum employment, employment compensation, serverance pay, will cushion the shock of reconversion; and that the municipal building program will do much to ease the transition period.

However, the report stresses the need for continued planning. Dean W. H. Stead of the Washington University School of Business Administration, chairman of the research committee which made the survey, in a foreword to the report, emphasizes this point: "Thousands of people will be forced out of the labor market. Shifts of this magnitude will produce great strains and stresses in the economy, and the problem of making such transitions smoothly will be a major one. Consequently, the mere fact that jobs are predicted to be available for almost 200,000 more people than were employed in 1940 does not absolve St. Louis from further planning for the postwar period."

Rail Officials

Harris & Ewing; Underwood & Underwood

Above: Charles T. O'Neal, president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, who has been made chairman of the board, effective Oct. 1, and, below, Holly Stover, vice-president and director of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad and Federal manager of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, named president, succeeding Mr. O'Neal. Mr. O'Neal, who began his career as a transportation clerk on the Lehigh Valley Railroad in 1894, has served as president of the C. & E. I. since 1931.

Steam Plant Maker's Net Eases Slightly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Babcock & Wilcox Company, manufacturer of steam power-plant and related equipment, reported for 1943 a net profit of $3,066,809 after all charges, including taxes of $10,804,000 and a provision of $1,500,000 for contingencies. This was equal to $4.56 a share on its common stock, and compared with the net income of $3,104,779 after taxes of $12,780,000 and a similar deduction for contingencies, or $4.62 a share.

The net income figures are after provision for payments resulting from renegotiation of Government contracts, and the taxes, in the respective years, are after deducting $1,100,000 and $1,320,000 postwar tax refunds.

A. G. Pratt, president, informed stockholders in the annual report that orders so far in 1944 were at a much lower rate than that which prevailed throughout 1943. He also said that, in line with the company's conservative practice of accelerated amortization of facilities provided by it for war production, practically all such facilities had been amortized as of June 30, 1944, while the cost of a steel mill, which went into operation late in 1942, is being amortized over a five-year period.

Vanadium Corp. of America reports net profit for six months ended June 30 of $197,756, or 49 cents a share, compared with $358,391, or 88 cents a share, for the same period in 1943.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. and domestic subsidiary report net profit for six months ended June 30 of $1,014,983, including realized profit on sales to foreign subsidiaries, equal to $1.99 a common share, against $1,426,558, or $3.21 a common share, on the same basis for the first half of 1943.

Midvale Co. reports net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, after giving effect to renegotiation agreement recently concluded, of $2,473,843, equal to $4.12 a share. Net income for 1942 was $2,843,943, or $4.70 a share.

All American Aviation, Inc. reported for the year ended June 30 record net income of $238,587, or 78 cents each on 286,490 common shares, compares with $27,690, or 11 cents a share, for previous year.

Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp. reports for the quarter ended July 31 net profit of $276,634, equal to 19 cents a share, against $215,703 or 15 cents a share in the like 1943 period. Net for the 1944 quarter was after estimated taxes and reserves for postwar conversion and possible renegotiation. For the 1943 period net was after actual taxes and renegotiation and reserves for postwar reconversion.

W. T. Grant Company reported for the six months ended on July 31, consolidated net earnings of $1,263,998 after all charges, including $3,150,000 provision for taxes. The earnings are equivalent, after dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to 91 cents a share of common stock. They compare with $1,099,832, or 78 cents a common share, for the corresponding six months a year ago, when $2,529,000 was provided for taxes.

LaPlant-Choate Co. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, showed: Net earnings on common stock, after provision for dividends on the company's 7 per cent preferred stock and cumulative convertible preferred stock, amounted to $360,558. This represents earnings of $2.55 per common share outstanding, compared with $1.95 per share earnings for the fiscal year 1943.

Archer Daniels Midland Co. reports net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $4,682,700, equal to $3.59 a common share, compared with $4,024,317, or $7.38 a common share, for the preceding year.

Midvale Company reported a net profit of $2,473,843 for 1943 after giving effect to a $7,784,000 refund to the Government under a contract renegotiation recently concluded, equal to $4.12 a share on 600,000 capital shares. The company is 61.45 per cent owned by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. In 1942 net profit was $2,842,941 after $8,700,000 refund to the Government, equal to $4.30 a share.

Politically Expedient, Piecemeal Tax Laws Censured by Expert

CHICAGO (AP) — Postwar tax planning must include the encouragement of the flow of venture capital into the private enterprise system, John L. Connolly, St. Paul, Minn., co-author of the Twin Cities postwar tax plan, said.

In a talk prepared for delivery to the tax committee of the American Bar Association, Mr. Connolly said the chief difference between the Twin Cities plan and the Ruml plan is that the former would reduce individual income tax rates and retain current high wartime normal and surtax rates on corporations, ranging up to 40 per cent, while the Ruml plan advocates abolition of all corporate taxes except a 5 per cent franchise tax.

The Twin Cities plan proposes to raise from individual income taxes a maximum of $7,800,000,000, while the Ruml plan estimates that individual income taxes would produce $13,000,000,000 in revenue, he said.

"The luxury of muddling through is no longer open to us," Mr Connolly asserted. "No longer can we adopt piecemeal tax legislation, always with an eye to the politically expedient thing to do, as we adopt, section by unrelated section, the tax laws which are the bloodstream of our national economic existence.

"All our people must face the inescapable fact that in order to pay for this war we must have a geared-up economy unparelleled in the history of the world—an economy of plenty; an economy supported by the hard work of all our citizens and the taxes they must pay out of their earnings."

Building Loan League In Strong Position

CHICAGO (AP)—The United States Savings and Loan League announced $951,411,000 was available the first half of 1944 for lending to home buyers and war housing builders and for purchase of government securities.

Morton Bodfish, executive vice-president of the league, said $545,045,000 of the total came from payments on loans, and $406,366,000 represented net increase in funds from savings and investing members.

Repayments on loans was 29.4 per cent greater than the first six months of 1943, Mr. Bodfish said. New money from savings and investing members, he said, was "36 per cent greater than for the same period last year" and "represented an unprecedented high since the prosperity of the 1920's."

Mr. Bodfish said $250,000,000 of government bonds had been purchased during the first half of the year, and $691,147,000 had been issued in new loans.

Utility Revenues In July Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—Electric operating revenues of the larger privately-owned electric utilities in July were $252,501,000, an increase of 3 per cent over those of July, 1943, according to preliminary figures reported by the Federal Power Commission.

Revenue deductions, including operating expenses, depreciation, and taxes (but not income deductions such as interest and premium expense) were $197,234,000, an increase of 4 per cent over July, 1943.

N. Y. Dairy Men Get Peak Milk Price Since 1920

NEW YORK (AP) — Dairy farmers in the six-state New York milkshed will receive a total price of $3.83 a hundredweight for milk delivered during August — the highest August rate since 1920—Dr. C. J. Blanford, administrator of the New York Metropolitan milk marketing area, estimated.

This represents a uniform price of $3.83, plus minimum dairy feed payment of 45 cents from the War Food Administration. Dr. Blanford said the 1920 August price was $3.56 which, according to Cornell University records, was the highest August rate on record.

Total return to dairy farmers for the month will exceed $18,000,000, Dr. Blandford said, adding that production would be 460,000,000 pounds.

Paris, Brussels Get U. S. Agents

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—American diplomatic and consular officials have been ordered to Brussels and Paris, the vanguards to full diplomatic representation later on in regions closed four years by Nazi occupation.

The State Department announced it is sending a Chargé d'Affaires to reopen the Embassy in Brussels, and disclosed it has ordered four foreign service officers to Paris, one of whom is already en route.

Ernest Mayer, Secretary of Embassy in London, was ordered to Brussels to reopen the Embassy immediately and serve as Chargé d'Affaires until an Ambassador is appointed.

Gerald A. Drew, Second Secretary of Embassy in Guatemala, was designated American Consul at Paris, to serve as Secretary of the American Mission there and to be attached to the office of the United States representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

It was emphasized at the State Department that sending of foreign service officers to Paris does not imply diplomatic recognition of General de Gaulle's Provisional Government.

The United States' policy, however, is to deal with the French Committee as the de facto administrative power in liberated France until the French people can express their will as to their permanent form of government.

Erie Road Plans $13,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Erie Railroad has asked Interstate Commerce Commission authority to issue $13,000,000 of first consolidated mortgage bonds, Series E, to help finance the retirement of $7,430,000 of Long Dock Company consolidated mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds and $5,955,000 of Erie Railroad first consolidated Series C mortgage bonds.

The company proposes to call both issues as soon as practicable, paying a 2 per cent premium and accrued interest on the Long Dock issue and a 4½ per cent premium and accrued interest on the Erie Series C's.

The application said that retiring the two old issues with funds from the new issue, plus cash, will result in substantial interest savings.

The new series is to be dated Oct. 1, 1964, and bear interest at a rate to be determined by the successful bid.

Union Asks Court Dismiss Ward Suit

CHICAGO (AP)—A motion to dismiss the suit of Montgomery Ward & Company to nullify a War Labor Board order of June 6 was filed today by Francis Heisler, attorney for the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees' Union, C. I. O.

The WLB order provided for continuance of the company's expired contract with the union and for arbitration hearing on employees' grievances.

Company officials subsequently challenged the board's right to impose the first condition. Mr. Heisler contends that under a recent Court of Appeals decision in Washington, the court held it could not review actions of the WLB.

Small Arms Output May Be Allowed to Resume

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board said its program adjustment committee had begun consideration of a proposal for resumption of small arms production, which has been prohibited for more than two years.

WPB's small arms industry advisory committee, in recommending resumption of production, said facilities and manpower were available in some plants. In addition to the program adjustment committee, the recommendation will go to army ordnance for consideration.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week surprised nearly everybody by plunging out of its recent range for the worst break in nearly a year. The break had all the earmarks of a reversal of at least the "secondary trend" of the market, and had several unfavorable indications of this. Volume increased sharply on both days of the decline, to almost 1,500,000 shares, and fell off on the Thursday and Friday rally.

The decline was led by the pivotals and had a very broad following, with 966 issues traded on Wednesday, the day of the worst break, while the recovery, on the other hand, was led mostly by the cheap stocks, together with a handful of "quick-conversion" issues of companies which will have no great problem to switch over from war to civilian products.

Perhaps the one favorable aspect of the decline was that it was orderly and steady at all times rather than panicky or of a distress nature, even during the few minutes on Wednesday when the stock ticker, for the first time in ten years, went temporarily out of commission and gave stock brokers a few bad moments.

Not only was the extent of the decline somewhat astonishing to most traders, but it followed several news developments which might have been expected to be taken rather favorably by the market.

One was the announcement by Acting Chairman Krug of the War Production Board that on X-Day when Germany gives up, WPB will promptly strike off all its L— and M— orders except those applying to a handful of materials like lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, tin, and certain chemicals; and this announcement was followed by a similar one from War Manpower Commissioner McNutt that all major WMC controls, including employment stabilization, priority referral, and the recent employment ceilings, will be promptly dropped, leaving only the mandatory 48-hour week for war plants.

It is true that WPB and WMC merely promised to take their hands off the levers, but not to dismantle the machinery, but nevertheless the question of how far wartime controls are to be continued is of large importance and these announcements might have been expected to be taken favorably.

Another favorable development was the public release of the tax plan of the Committee for Economic Development, the third of such plans this summer to propose a sharp scaling down of corporation taxes, with nobody yet sounding off yet in public to criticize such proposals.

Other developments which the market might have taken favorably were the Army demobilization program, which indicated (1) that demobilization will be slow and (2) that the Army expects to push the war in the Pacific strenuously and not in the style of a "colonial war." This would mean fewer cutbacks and heavier war orders. Also, during the week guesses out of Washington about the size of X-Day cutbacks indicated that these would be somewhat slower than had been previously talked.

All these things seem to have been overshadowed, however, by the favorable war news and the market's inference that this would plunge the country soon into considerable reconversion uncertainty. This inference seems also to have affected the commodity markets, which also tumbled, some of the grains dropping the limit and then reaching lows for the season.

On the other hand, the market decline did not make much distinction between so-called "war stocks" and "peace stocks," except, as already pointed out, for the slightly better showing on Thursday's afternoon rally on the part of the newly dubbed "quick conversion stocks."

Further Decline Is Recorded In Monitor Business Index

A further decline was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended Sept. 2. This lowered the index to 146.5 (prel.) compared with 147.8 for the previous week. A year ago the index stood at 142.9 for the week ended Sept. 4.

The three components of the index were lower for the week. Electric power production declined contrary to the seasonal advance. Bank debits outside New York City dropped off more than seasonally for the week, while miscellaneous freight carloadings failed to show as much of a gain as is usual for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Sept. 2 1944	Aug. 26 1944	Sept. 4 1943
Combined index	146.5	147.8	142.9
Bk debits outside NYC	178.8	180.4	166.8
Elec power production	130.7	131.1	134.9
Misc carloadings	130.1	132.0	128.0

*Preliminary.

Vermont Utility Offers Stock in Refinancing Plan

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Central Vermont Public Service Corporation, Rutland, Vt., has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 37,856 shares of 4¼ per cent $100 par value preferred stock to be offered in exchange for $6 preferred on a share-for-share basis, plus cash.

The cash payment will equal the difference between the initial offering price of the new stock and the redemption price of the outstanding stock.

Any shares of $6 preferred not deposited for exchange will be redeemed at $107.50 per share plus accrued dividends.

Shares of the new stock not absorbed under the exchange will be offered by underwriters.

Proceeds from the sale of unexchanged 4¼ per cent stock will be used for the redemption $6 preferred.

End Curbs on Fibre Containers

WASHINGTON (AP)—WPB has removed all restrictions on the use of new fibre containers for shippers of fresh tomatoes. Apples, grapes, limes, mushrooms, pears, rhubarb previously were removed from container quotas.

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In Randolph, Mass., 45 acres of cleared land; 2-family house, all modern improvements; barn with tie-ups for thirty head of cattle, equipped with stanchions and water bowls. This farm is in excellent condition for one to start in business at once. Tel. Braintree 0090 (Mass.).

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—For sale, attractive 10-room residence near Christian Science church; 3 baths; excellent heater; 6400 feet of land; $8500. Mary W. Willard, 634 Mass. Ave.

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463 Main Street, Melrose, Mass. Tel. 2138-W

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PRINCIPIA graduate and her 2 small children desire kitchenette apartment or similar facility. Asp. 0679.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Couple with small family will take best care of your furnished home for one year. Kenmore Hotel, Room 105, Boston.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

COUPLE wishes 3-4-room apartment, 15 minutes from Times Square, N. Y. C. Write Box M-37, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lady requiring some attention desires first-floor room in a private home. Box 99, 1014 National Press Bldg. 4.

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BOSTON — Clean, light, airy single and double rooms; kitchen privileges not available. Box M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MIDDLE-AGED lady desires home within 50 miles N. Y. with private family (Christian Scientist); some care and companionship needed. Box X-44, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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NURSE for children; beautiful home New York suburb; other help kept; please state age, experience, religion. Write Box B-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HAIRDRESSER wanted in Harrington, R. I. Hours 9 to 6, Wednesday afternoons off. Call Warren 0396 between 8 and 6.

CHAMBERMAID and parlormaid, good wages; nice home in country. Box 100, Unionville, Chester County, Pa.

COOK for 3 adults; good wages. Needham 0226, Needham, Mass.

WANTED—Housekeeper, family of one; partial care of child; ample time off; fine home. Mo. 2-0728, New York City.

WOMAN milliner on better hats, good salary, steady work. FRANK WENDLING, 919 Main St., East Orange, Or. 3-4523.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping. Permanent position. KINGSTON CLOTHING CO., 31 Beach St., Boston.

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TEACHER—Grades 4 and 5; Christian Scientist (near New York City). Apply Suite 1121, 522 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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REPRESENTATIVE with many years sales and executive experience including business building promotions seeks to represent a product or service requiring above average ability and tactful handling. One related to Motor Cars, major Appliance or Building Industry. Prefer Western New York State or larger territory but will move. E. M. H., 381 Woodbine Avenue, Rochester 11, New York.

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1 or 2 insertions	.35	.70
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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Art Work of High School Pupils Shown in Preview at New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Everyday living, as viewed by high school boys and girls all over the United States and in Hawaii, has been interpreted in oils, charcoal, lithographs, finger painting and other mediums of art exhibited in a preview here and scheduled for public showing at Madison Square Garden, Nov. 14 to 19. The pictures have been submitted for the 21st Annual Ingersoll Award Art Competition, from which 12 winners will eventually be selected, each receiving a grand award of $200.

Following a preliminary judging, 200 of the paintings and sketches will be shown at the Garden during the Women's International Exposition. Each of the 200 artists will receive a prize of $10 and will be represented when the final award is made.

Two water colors by a boy from an Indian reservation at Ignacio, Colo., were regarded as outstanding for their fine color, design, and facial expression at the preview by Howard Chandler Christy and members of the Committee of the competition on Sept. 7. A 13-year-old boy from Honolulu showed effectively blended colors in a volcanic scene.

Two girl artists of the Southwest chose horses as their subject matter in drawings remarkable for lifelikeness and spirit. Both girls—Virginia Ferguson, of Hutchinson, Kan., and Carolyn Turner, of Columbia, Mo., showed a series of unrelated sketches of horses all in one picture.

Titles chosen by the high school youths caused special comment. These included "Where To?" depicting a line of refugees on the road to somewhere; "Forty Dollars Worth of Clothes," indicating the amount of feminine wardrobe purchasable at that figure; "From My Window," a street view, and "Escape," a girl enjoying thoughts in the seclusion of her own room filled with her individual things.

A Negro boy, Mozelle Thompson of Pittsburgh, has entered two water colors interesting in treatment and color. One of these shows a family in the lively process of a picnic party, topped off by soda pop. The work of a Polish refugee, Sophie Jezowskie of Rochester, New York, was noted for the fine details in a painting of a Polish dancing couple.

Among the "nice jobs" done by the youthful artists, according to officials, were pictures showing prosaic articles or scenes, arranged for beauty. An example of this was the scene of a park bench and rubbish receptable. Visitors called attention to the scarcity of war subjects, although they were not barred.

"War thinking should not become so all-inclusive that no room is left for the artistic development of teen-age boys and girls," a bulletin by the Exposition says. "For this reason the Women's International Exposition has originated this contest, provided a sponsor, and invited the participation of 28,000 schools throughout the country."

The final closing date for the receipt of entries is Sept. 15.

Analyst Finds States Bound By $1,566,000,000 U. S. Cord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Federal contributions to states, which carry with them stipulations and restrictions, have increased immensely during the war and for 1943 were on the order of $1,566,000,000, according to William J. Petersen, executive secretary of the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, speaking here at the recent national meeting of State Chambers of Commerce.

Grants-in-aid, as carried by the United States Treasury apart in separate tabulations, are sums paid to states when matched by states, for various public purposes, and are accompanied by stipulations that states shall observe certain standards in the services set up with the money.

According to Mr. Petersen, these amounted to $658,000,000 in 1942, $600,000,000 in 1943. They provided for more than a score of Federal-state services, the costliest of which are for old-age pensions and highways. They are usually traced back to the establishment of the land-grant colleges with the aid of Federal funds in 1862. But Mr. Petersen says they really began with the extension of Federal aid to the codfishing industry of New England in 1792.

Surrender of Sovereignty

All these acts since 1862 have been marked by the surrender to the Federal Government of some portion of state sovereignty in return for the Federal money, a trend which Mr. Petersen denounces as unwholesome, and as now increasing dangerously.

He pointed out that the situation is even more dangerous than had been supposed, because of the presence of additional Federal subsidies to states, not classified as grants-in-aid by the Federal rulings, but carrying attached strings just the same. Mr. Petersen said he believed himself to be the first analyst to compile the sums involved in such grants.

As an example, he instanced the highway situation. Regularly-set-up, and stated as a grant-in-aid, is the familiar Federal contribution toward building a Federal-aid system of highways through states.

Not so set up, however, are special Federal appropriations for special highway purposes, contributed to states and carrying strings like those carried by grants-in-aid. Such special funds have been provided for elimination of grade crossings, farm-to-market roads, access roads; and, during the war, for roads to key war plants, mines, mills.

Figures of Aid

"These auxiliary payments are not reported by the Treasury as highway aids, but it is clear that a structure over a grade crossing, or a farm-to-market road, is as much a party of the highway system as any federal aid road," he said.

To show how such payments have increased, according to Mr. Petersen's compilation:

In 1920, grants-in-aid totaled $37,610,471; special payments $4,422,748, a total of $42,033,219.

In 1930, grants-in-aid totaled $135,256,332; special payments $8,293,242, a total of $143,549,574.

In 1940, grants-in-aid totaled $594,852,078 and special payments $128,500,004, a total of $723,352,082.

In 1942, grants-in-aid totaled $658,670,281 and special payments $493,986,284, a total of $1,222,656,565.

In 1943, grants-in-aid totaled $600,978,241 and special payments $965,379,840, a total of $1,566,358,082.

40 Allied Civil-Affairs Units Assist French Behind Lines

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—In the two months following D-Day, more than 40 civil-affairs detachments of the Allied forces aided 30,000 refugees and helped re-establish normal conditions in French towns liberated by the United States Army.

The detachments started work on D-Day when three American officers landed from gliders near St. Mere Église, in Normandy, the War Department said in a dispatch from headquarters of the European theater of operations.

The outfits are staffed by specially trained officers and enlisted men, both American and British. They enter a town immediately after its liberation by combat troops. Pursuant to Allied policy, military government has not been set up in liberated France, control of civilian administration being left with local authorities. A group of French officers attached to the civil-affairs detachments maintains liaison between the Army, the civil authorities, and civilian population.

The dispatch reported that although there are shortages of certain commodities in the liberated areas, food, in general, is ample.

UNRRA Accepts Bid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has accepted a Russian invitation to send a delegation to Moscow to confer on aid to Poland and Czechoslovakia, once they are liberated.

An UNRRA spokesman said the date for the conference probably will be decided at the UNRRA Council meeting beginning Sept. 15 in Montreal.

Revised Postal Rates Sent to President

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Legislation revising the postal fees for insured and C. O. D. mail, special delivery service and money orders was passed recently by the Senate and sent to the President.

The 1943 tax bill boosted many such service fees and the Post Office Department expressed apprehension that the increases would cause a drop in business volume and a net loss in revenue.

The new legislation reduces the insured mail charge from 10 cents to three cents on the one-cent-to-$5 bracket which represents 67 per cent of the business. In the C. O. D. division, the low bracket charge is reduced from 24 to 15 cents.

The 66⅔ per cent increase in money order fees provided by the tax bill would be repealed by the legislation.

The Post Office Department has been losing money, however, on special deliveries and the bill would boost the charge for such service from 10 to 13 cents on first-class matter, and from 15 to 17 cents on other classes of mail in the under-two-pounds bracket.

Under-Age Guardsman Headed Back to School

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Fifteen-year-old Gerald W. Haddon was back home today, 20 pounds lighter after a year's service in the Coast Guard during which he participated in the invasion of France.

A veteran of 13 trips to Normandy beachheads, the slight blond youth was ordered returned home when a ship's officer found out he was under age.

He was on a 10-day leave and must return to Washington, D. C., Sept. 22 when probably he will be discharged. After that it will be back to high school, young Haddon said.

Roosevelt Favors Texan Compromise

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 11 (AP)—Gov. Cake Stevenson said Sept. 8 that President Roosevelt favors the Governor's compromise plan for settlement of the Texas Democratic elector fight.

The Governor, just back from Washington after a conference with the President, said that if Texas pro-Roosevelt Democrats are inclined to ask the President what course they should take in the row, that the President would tell them they should agree to the proposal to print two sets of electors on the Nov. 7 ballot.

One of these sets would be pledged to support Roosevelt and Truman. The other set, named by the Democratic State Convention last spring, is not pledged to support the Democratic candidates.

It was this failure to pledge the convention-named electors to the Party candidates that brought a fight by Roosevelt supporters to have the electors bound or a set of electors pledged to the President named.

Dist. of Col.

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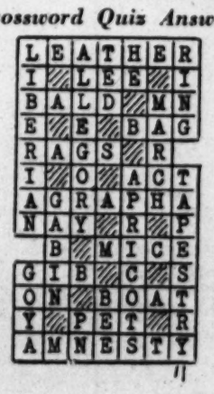

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ONTARIO

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Galela (gä - lä' - lä)—Airfield on Halmahera Island.

Jungklaus, Gen. Richard (rĭk' - ärt yŏŏng' - klous)—Commander-in-Chief of the German Army in Belgium and northern France.

Maeda, Yonezo (yō-nĕ-zō mä-ē-dä—even accent)—Japan's Minister of Transportation and Communications.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Aisne (ān)—River of northern France.

Châlons (shä'-lôN')—Town on the upper Marne, France.

Laon (lăN)—Town of France, near the Belgian border.

Manado (mä - nä' - dō); or Menado (mā-nä'-dō)—Key harbor in the northern Celebes.

Montélimar (môN'-tā'-lē'-mär')—Town in the Rhone Valley, north of Marseille.

Rheims [or Reims] (rēmz; Fr. răNs)—Famous cathedral town of France.

Sinkiang (sĭn'-kyäng' or shin'-jyäng'; or shin'-gyäng')—Province of northwestern China.

Soissons (swä'-sôN')—Town in France, northeast of the Marne.

Troyes (trwä)—French town on the Seine River.

Vesle (vĕl)—River of France.

Vitry (vē'-trē')—Name of Two French towns, one on the Seine and one on the upper Marne.

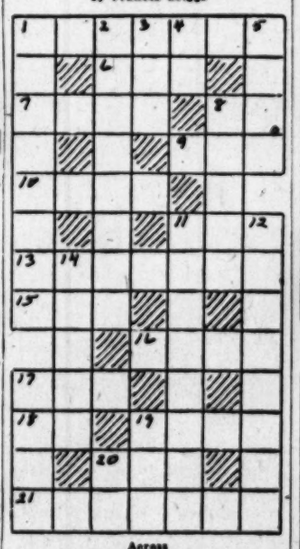
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

A Verse for Today . . .

Bless the LORD, *O my soul: . . . Who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies.*
—Ps. 103:1, 4.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—According to Mother Goose, man met "one misty, moisty morning" was clothed in what?
6—What Irish river is noted for its fine scenery?
7—"A Night on ——— Mountain" is a composition by Moussorgsky.
8—Symbol for manganese is what?
9—Sack or pouch is what?
10—A tatterdemalion would be dressed in what?
11—Part of a play.
13—What is a collective term for the sayings attributed to Jesus not found in the Gospels?
15—A denial.
16—Who battled frogs in certain mock-heroic Greek poem?
17—What is a familiar name for a cat?
18—Forward.
19—A launch is what?
20—Would you pet, row, or don a cosset?
21—A general pardon of political offenders is called what?

Down
1—What do you call an inhabitant of a Negro republic of western Africa?
2—Spenser's "Faerie Queene" is what?
3—What is first name of Web, friend to Waddles?
4—Pronoun.
5—Would you wear, sail, or ring a toesin?
6—What is a musical composition in martial rhythm?
11—What fruit resembles both peach and plum (pl.)?
12—What is an ornamental textile used for wall hangings?
14—Who had male lead in French film "Pepe le Moko"?
17—What Spanish artist painted "Treason of Judas"?
18—Insect.
20—Promissory note (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements).

In Lighter Vein

Government Issue

William, son of John Post, head of the composing room of a publishing firm in Cincinnati, broke into rhyme in a letter to his father from an Army camp somewhere. His meditation was this:

"Sitting on my GI bed, my GI hat upon my head, my GI pants, my GI shoes, everything free, nothing to lose; GI razor, GI comb—but GI wish that I were home.

"They issue everything we need—paper to write on, books to read. They issue food to make us grow—but GI want a long furlough.

"Everything free, nothing to buy; your belt, your shirt, your GI tie. You eat your food from GI plate, and spend your funds at a GI rate. It's GI this, and GI that; GI haircut, GI hat. Everything is Government Issue—but GI sure would like to kiss you."—Rays of Sunshine.

Lonely Man

Postmaster: "I'm sorry but I can't cash this money order for you unless you have some identification. Have you some friend in camp?"

Private: "Not me. I'm the bugler."—Command Post.

Brevities

Travel not only broadens a man. It also teaches him how to sleep in a day coach with his clothes on.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Largest shoe carried by the Army is size 15½, EEE. Soldiers with larger feet than this are equipped with caterpillar treads.—Grit.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Disregarding Little Red Riding Hood for the moment, grandma, do you think there's a place for a Third Party?"

Today's Quotation

Men of vision or imagination are never discouraged, because their eyes are ever on the day of victory.—JOHN R. MOTT

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Share Alike

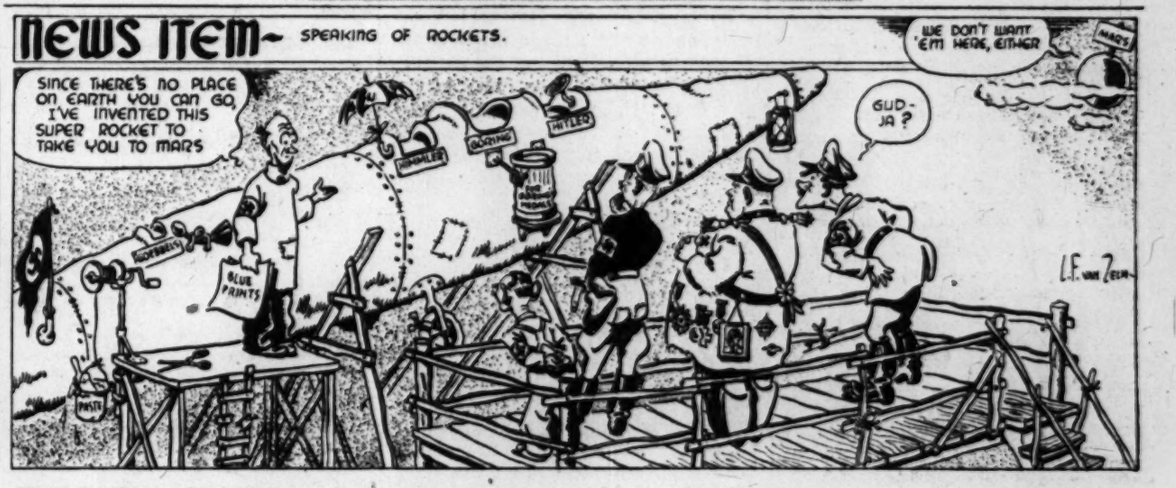
Wayland, Mass.

A certain sea captain, who owned his own vessel back in the sailing days, is remembered as a man of the most conscientious thoughtfulness for his crew.

He was extremely fond of strawberries, and could have bought them for the officers' table early in the season, when the prices were high. He denied himself this luxury, however, waiting until the prices were such that he could buy the fruit by the crate and have it served at the second table also. The same ruling applied to any delicacy. He refused to enjoy it himself until he could share it with his men.

Boom Year

The demand for new radios, refrigerators, air conditioners, automobiles, and other consumers' durable goods will be 40 per cent greater in the first full-production year after the war than in America's best prewar year, it is predicted.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I WON'T HOLD THAT AGAINST IT
—AND NOW WHAT SIZE WOULD YOU LIKE?
WHY—I REALLY DON'T KNOW—
CAN'T YOU 'PHONE THE LADY AND FIND OUT?
IT'S SUPPOSED TO BE A SECRET!
DON'T WORRY—IF YOU TELL US THE SIZE, WE PROMISE NOT TO TELL A SOUL—
I DON'T MEAN THE SIZE—I MEAN THE DRESS IS TO BE A SURPRISE FOR MY WIFE!
AH! SORT OF A TID-BIT BETWEEN CHRISTMASES, EH?
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Whose Move?* By LE PELLEY

CHECKERS IS A SCIENTIFIC GAME... YOU MUST PLAY IT ACCORDING TO A PLAN! NOW—YOUR POSITION IS BAD AND IT'S YOUR MOVE.
THIS ISN'T SUCH A BAD MOVE HERE..... I'VE GOT FOUR JUMPS
MOM..... POP WON'T SPEAK TO ME—
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And Breakfast a Long Way Off* By RODGERS

Just before supper I decided to take a turn or two around the block and work up a real good appetite—
And, oh boy, did I succeed!
I was so hungry when supper came I downed it in one big gulp!
Why, shucks, it was down before I even had a taste of it!
Phooey! I don't think I'll try that stunt again!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*So She Won't Talk* By THE HAGERS

HELLO, LITTLE GIRL! WHAT'S YOUR NAME?
HUH?
ARE YOU GOING TO STAY AT THE FARM FOR A WHILE?
HUH?
HAVE YOU SEEN THE COW, THE PIG, AND THE HEN?
HUH?
SHE'S BEEN READING THOSE DON'T TALK POSTERS. OR IS THAT BASIC ENGLISH?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Plea of Mr. Byrnes

There are several sides to the problem of postwar reconversion that War Mobilizer Byrnes, Congress, labor, the farmers, and Governor Dewey are presently concerned about. There are tangible phases and there are intangible phases.

Most of the tangibles, which is to say unemployment compensation, support prices for food and so on, are directed at countering that greatest single intangible, fear.

It is plain to the least schooled observer that there will be a certain amount of economic upset during the period immediately following the end of the war with Germany. Indeed, production is falling off in some parts of the country already, having declined steadily in New England for the past 60 days; and Mr. Byrnes speaks of $18 billion in cutbacks in the last year.

This period of reconversion and demobilization may extend over two years. It will be irregular and it will be spotty.

One estimate is that 15 million persons will change jobs, or enter private employment from the armed services.

It would be unwise to paint such a roseate picture of Federal relief that workers looked forward to it as the rainbow's end. A far more attractive picture is that sort of flourishing economy of private enterprise which assures full employment at wages greatly exceeding any possible dole. That is the sort of picture that everybody wants. The Baruch-Hancock report envisioned it. Acting WPB Chairman Krug pointed to it in his statement the other day that industry is to be given free rein in its reconversion. Both President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey seem agreed on this desirable objective.

But fear is a chilling thing. And that labor is not confident about what is immediately ahead is clear to any who will read the reports from the current convention in Grand Rapids of the C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers, the world's largest union.

The union people point out that Congress has made provision for industry. Liberal amounts of excess-profits taxes collected during the war are to be refunded to industries suffering losses after the war. Moreover, the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission have pointed to the billions now held in reserve by corporations even after taxes and renegotiation deductions.

And Mr. Byrnes mentions the Steagall amendment which provides that the Government shall buy surplus foods at a given price, regardless of what the market does. This may cost as much as $2 billion in 1945.

In view of the assurances provided for industry and the farmers, it does not seem out of place to urge Congress to adopt a more realistic approach to labor's postwar problem. Mr. Byrnes makes this plea a high point of his report. And Mr. Byrnes is seldom described as a zealot of labor, the C. I. O. having reputedly blocked his nomination for Vice-President at Chicago, because of his opposite reputation.

Mr. Byrnes points out that the States now have an accumulation in excess of $5 billion for unemployment relief. He urges that the States liberalize their payments, and suggests $20 maximum payment for a period of 26 weeks as a conservative provision.

This undoubtedly would do much to allay the fear that needs to be handled as a part of the return to the American adventure in prosperity.

Futurama for the Farm

The farm of the future, if we can believe the news these days, is going to be a very different affair from even the semi-bucolic establishment we've been used to. It is going to be fully mechanized, the prognosticators assure us.

It's a good thing we have been warned, for it will take us a little time to get used to the idea. It will seem very strange, for instance, to find the barn redolent more of gasoline than of horses. It will seem even stranger to see loads of hay arriving, not aboard a hayrack, but tightly gripped in what we are told is a buck rake that picks up the hay in the field and transports it as it is to the barn in half-ton lots.

The farmer and his hired hands will probably take on the aspect of a panzer division, speeding out to the fields each morning in a cloud of dust, going through the day's plowing or reaping at dizzy pace, and speeding back home again for a dinner of out-of-season delicacies fresh from the deep-freeze unit.

History—Balkan Style

They don't write them gaudier in Hollywood. And the movies rarely make so much sense.

Place: Bucharest. Time: The eleventh hour. Scene: The palace gateway to the palace yard.

There is a rasping of tires against the gravel, a screaming of the rubber on the hard pavement as young King Mihai's car lurches through the great gates and swings into the street. Then the scene switches to the interior of another car. The Queen Mother, Helen, is the chief occupant. She holds a little pistol, ready to shoot.

This one was written in Bucharest, not for the amusement of weary audiences but for a nation's future. It was enacted apparently with trigger-quick decisions and sagacious calculations in timing, and with an eye to the odds. A dozen Anthony Hopes and Phillips Oppenheims will further embroider this striking brocatelle as time goes on.

But we like it the way it has just come out of Bucharest, with just enough glamour to leave the point clear—that it takes more courage and wit to get out of bad company like the Axis than it does to get in it.

Inside "Left End"

Military observers who want to know whether the war will end this year are keeping a special eye on the Belgian front. The sector between Antwerp and Aachen is likely to prove a key point in the next month. That is why the news that the British have obtained bridgeheads across the Albert Canal and American troops brought Aachen under fire is so important.

It is in this area that the Allies have the most manifest opportunity for decisive attack. Apparently the enemy was more disorganized here than in the retreat farther south; the seizure of Antwerp with its great docks practically intact is one indication. The harbor may be mined and may require time to clear even after the Allies have swept the enemy out of Flushing (he has already lost Zeebrugge) and other strong points nearer the mouth of the Scheldt. But once it is in use, the Allies' great need of handy ports (now some supplies are coming all the way from Marseille) will be largely met.

This area offers flat country and even the possibility of striking through the Netherlands to get around the Siegfried Line. In the center where General Patton is having plenty of trouble getting a bridgehead over the Moselle, and farther south where General Patch is heading for the Belfort Gap, there are not only the West Wall fortifications, but broad belts of hills. But from the Belgian front the Ruhr industrial region is close at hand. And so too are the Allies' great air bases in Britain. For a blitz here just inside "left end" they will have air power that cannot be brought to bear on the center and right of the line.

Bulgaria "Loses"

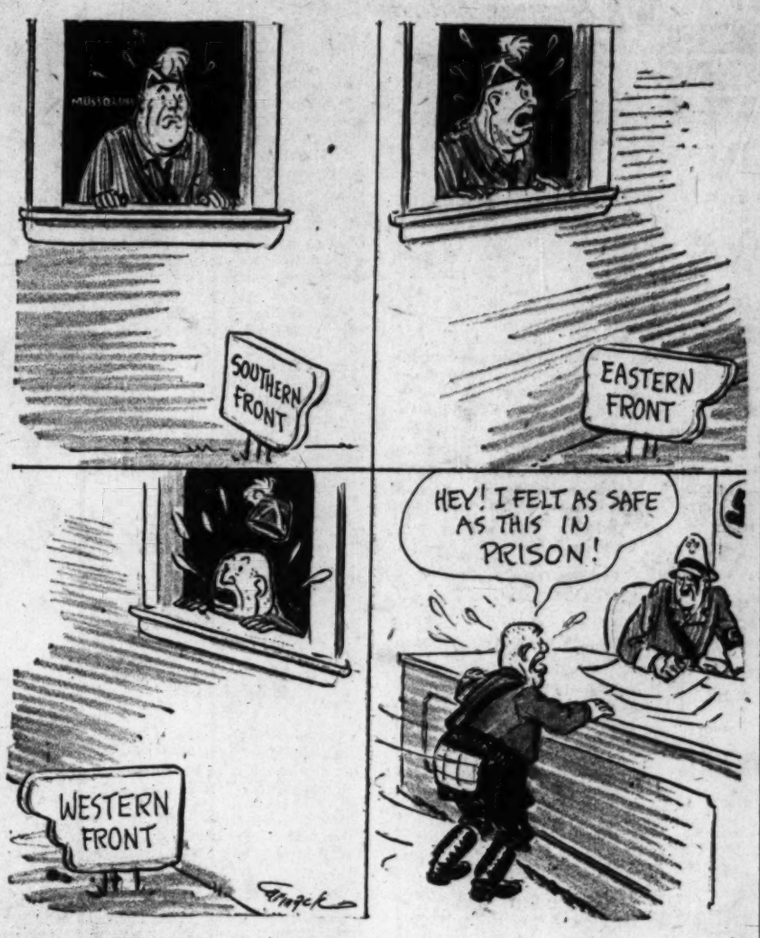
One of the most successful, as well as one of the shortest, wars in history has just been concluded (rather than fought) by Bulgaria. True, Bulgaria "lost" the war through what the boxing profession would call a technical knockout. But the episode is much like one in which Dad and six-year-old junior "put on the gloves" in the backyard to settle a dispute. There is no doubt as to the decision. But it is quite as certain that Junior won't be hurt much.

Not often do the politicians of any nation have reason to congratulate one another on losing a war. But in Sophia many smiles are doubtless being exchanged by Bulgarian leaders. They have had all the available best of both worlds. Bulgaria did not have to suffer the worst the Nazis could do, and have done, to those they said betrayed them. And now the penalties imposed by the United Nations may be cushioned somewhat by Russian sympathy, a token of which the Bulgars can already discern in Russia's readiness to call off their little war.

The Bulgarians should expect little more than this, even from so highly successful a war. This is not to say they will not try for more. They may urge claims against Yugoslavia and Greece one of these days. One can almost hear the leaders of so fortunate a country saying to one another, "Now if we could only lose another war as we lost this one. . . ."

Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, the Bois de Boulogne. Next stop, the Black Forest!

Beyond the Rhine



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Democracy *Can* Function

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The more reliable newspapers among other agencies should put as much emphasis as possible on the fact that democracy *can* function. There must be no attitude of futility, if for no other reason than that it would encourage revolutionary elements. We must not help them in their game. To get the better elements to see how we can make government function better, let the press repeat again and again as many phases of the problem as possible, giving original and new, constructive thought to this really important and serious problem. For after all, if government does not govern, it ceases to have a cause for existence. In constantly changing language, show how we must not be afraid of changing our methods if need be, and how we must cease to have fear of any kind of change within our country so long as we retain and improve our democratic form of government. . . .

And we do not need to be on the extreme left to bring about the needed changes mentioned in this letter. Each issue should be taken on its merits and needs, and approached in relation to our needs as a people and not in relationship to our political beliefs. It is why personally I disbelieve in the party system. We get more concerned with political parties than we do with the welfare of the people as a whole.

And dividing us into "conservatives" and "liberals" is just as bad, maybe worse. Why be so concerned? Let's become passionately interested in good government, making fine people, getting joy out of doing constructive things for the welfare of the Nation. Let's get over the prejudices that make many believe that labor can do no harm, that business or managers are bad just because they are such. And vice versa. They are all human beings and should realize that the happiness and success of both branches are intimately entwined, and important to each other and that relations *can* be happy.

Labor can be taught to trust its employers and employers can increasingly be shown how their own happiness in living can be improved by keeping the running of their business on a continuously high level, that the most satisfying life, even for the business man can come from the sense of service both to the men who work under him and to the public at large.

(Mrs.) BESSIE L. HARRIS

Boylston, Mass.

Servicemen's Views

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I do not know where Mr. Adams, whose letter you published recently, gained his information on servicemen's views, but as a Navy lieutenant who was an enlisted man for almost two years, I should like to challenge his opinions.

I met no men, in training camps here or overseas, who just, as he puts it, want "a change in government" and "to go home"—assuredly no large numbers. Rather, among Army and Navy personnel—and I worked under primitive conditions for a year overseas with Army enlisted men—high morale and a realistic desire to see this scrap through to a finish were almost universal.

I do not know, precisely, for whom the enlisted men will vote. But I would bet that it will be for the President. I observed Army and Navy forums, movies, formal debates and informal discussions here and abroad. The enlisted men may not speak as confidently nor as impeccably as some of their current critics and their officers; but they do have a desire to understand the forces that move society and our economy; and their views are in my opinion intelligent.

Columbus, Ohio — D. B. R.

Inexperienced?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If Governor Dewey is said to be inexperienced, and as President of the United States would not measure up to President Roosevelt, then how about other Presidents who had no experience?

Responsibility makes a man conscious of his power to make good.

President Roosevelt graduated from the Governorship of New York into the Presidency. Did he have experience when he became President? No more than Governor Dewey will have if he is elected President.

Governor Dewey has already, by his achievements, given expression to his ability as a leader in public office, and what is more, corruption will not find Governor Dewey an easy mark. For honor, born of integrity, will substantiate a nation.

Boston — MAX HENRY NEWMAN

About the Bretons

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent Page One article on "Political Problems in Allied Liberation" states as an explanation for the different racial background of the Bretons from the rest of the French that their forefathers mixed less with the Roman and Germanic invaders than did other tribes of ancient Gaul.

The Bretons were never, however, a Gaulish but a British people (using the word "British" in its ancient specific meaning), and their existence today as a separate people, ethnically speaking, with a language entirely unlike French, is due to their forefathers having migrated toward the close of the fifth and the beginning of the sixth century from Britain to the then almost depopulated Armorican peninsula. Consequently, they never met the Romans in Gaul, and not only did they never mix with the Franks, but in A. D. 845 the national hero of Brittany, Nomenoë, won a famous battle over both the latter and the Northmen, and firmly established Breton independence which was to last until their Duchess Anne married the French king in 1491.

From the sixth to the eleventh centuries, there was maintained constant intercourse between these continental Britons and those in Britain whom the invading English had driven mostly into Wales and Cornwall. The Norman invasion of South Wales and Cornwall caused this intercourse to cease, and the ancient British language separated into the three branches, Welsh, Cornish, and Breton, the Cornish tongue alone having disappeared in modern times. — E. F. B.

Boston

Roving Columnist

The Bookshelf

As a humorist, Bob Davis was outshone by his friend, Irvin Cobb. He probably would have been the last to pretend that he was either as good a reporter as Will Irwin or Lincoln Steffens, as brilliant a writer as William Allen White or Richard Harding Davis, or as keen an editor as George Horace Lorimer.

Yet Bob Davis, newspaperman, was all of these things and, moreover, was a raconteur of the first order. Not even Cobb could tell a better story. He used to travel the world over in search of yarns which he related for many years in his New York Sun editorial page column. And apparently he was a delightful character, for he numbered his friends by the hundred.

Many of Bob Davis's best tales are included in THE AMAZING BOB DAVIS, by Fred Mathias (New York: Longmans Green. $3). Mr. Mathias was the companion of the roving columnist's last trip, when he motored into Mexico and the Southwest in 1941. He not only has done a workmanlike job out of the jottings in his diary, but has illustrated it with clever sketches. Now and then the author inserts verbatim one of the "Bob Davis Reveals" columns to describe a scene or an incident.

If one does not mind reading on almost every page descriptions of the extraordinary menus and delicacies consumed in famous eating places and in homes of notables, one will enjoy this running account of interesting places and unusual people.

If Bob Davis is not remembered for anything else, he deserves renown for his "Ode to the Printing Press" which may be seen today on a bronze plate in the lobby of the New York Sun. Millions have read it in textbooks, perhaps without even knowing its author. Mr. Mathias has included it in a foreword. — M. W. B.

Peace and Politics

An Intimate Message From the Dewey Campaign Train

By Roscoe Drummond

DES MOINES, IOWA

Even if the title of President is never affixed to the name of Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican Presidential nominee of 1944, his opening campaign tour hardly five days old, has rendered an incalculable service to his country. What Mr. Dewey has done has a political purpose, and it will have a political effect. It will help his candidacy, but however much it will help the Governor's future, it will help America's future more.

What has Mr. Dewey done? In a single speech he has decisively and, I believe, irrevocably lifted the issue of America's role in maintaining the peace out of the heat and scuffle of partisan controversy, and a wartime national election—which might gravely divide the country is actually serving to unite it on the most critical decision it has to make: Will America join the peace or withdraw from it?

This is the purpose, this is the result of the Louisville speech. Obviously Mr. Dewey conceived this speech to further his quest of the Presidency, and it deserves and will receive wide attention as a campaign document. But the consequence of his address is so much greater than its politics that, even while clinging onto the rear end of a fast-moving campaign train, some effort should be made to catch up what it really signifies:

It signifies a notable turning point in American diplomatic history.

It signifies the near end of the divisive two-party debate which kept the United States out of the League of Nations and disunited the nation on foreign policy for 25 crucial years.

It signifies a coalescence of public opinion behind a nonpartisan foreign policy which, because it is no longer to be a political football, can be durable and cohesive.

It signifies that American opinion, moved more by events than by words, has at last come to rest in resolving a great national decision, and it is now clear that the decision is to reject the theory that the United States can isolate itself into peace.

It signifies that, while for a time and to a degree the political debate may continue, the decision is already in and the historic question of Isolationism vs. Collaborationism has been determined.

It is only accurate to say that Governor Dewey did not determine this question. The American people determined it and Mr. Dewey perceptively recognized it as a fact. Mr. Dewey contributed to resolving the issue on the road to which Wendell Willkie, Secretary Hull, and others have rendered such indispensable service.

Today the Republican and Democratic Presidential nominees are united in their support and advocacy of a common American foreign policy. It is clear to them both where the American people want to go. They are in detailed agreement on the central purpose and principal methods by which the United States must secure the future peace.

When a democratic people are united, their political leaders are united, and the unity between Democratic Presidential Nominee Roosevelt and Republican Presidential Nominee Dewey testifies to the unity of the Nation in rejecting inactive isolationism and embracing active internationalism.

First credit belongs not to Mr. Roosevelt and not to Mr. Dewey; it belongs to the American people.

Mr. Dewey's Louisville speech does not mean that there will be no further discussion of foreign policy in the campaign. There will be. Some of it may be heated and acrimonious. But the present and, I believe, conclusive evidence is that there will be no significant party controversy over the Nation's full-bodied participation in the peace.

The Republican nominee has served notice that he will question the alleged hush-hush methods of the President, that he will criticize any tendency of allowing the peace to be written by one or three or four men, and that he will insist—as Mr. Hull has said he would also insist—that the smaller nations have a representative voice in the proceedings.

The Democratic nominee, on the other hand, has already indicated that he may dispute the capacity of the Republican Party, on the ground of its previous isolationist voting record, to rally effectively behind Mr. Dewey's strong internationalist stand.

This can be a useful debate. It is not a divisive debate. It is not a dispute over principles. It is not a dispute over purposes; it would be a dispute, not over foreign policy, but over ability to execute an agreed foreign policy. That can well be argued over.

All in all, there is every reason to believe that it is going to be an asset rather than a liability that this Presidential election is being held in the midst of the war and before, rather than after, the peace has been written, for it is disclosing a unity on foreign policy which would not otherwise have been demonstrated.

Supper Time on Guam

(From a War Correspondent's Journal)

GUAM, EARLY AUGUST

It is supper time in our camp. We have evening chow at 5:15 because darkness falls before 7:00. A fresh breeze has lifted the oppressive heat.

From our rough board mess table, we can see in the distance Mount Alifan and its neighboring hills. Alifan was the Marines' first severe struggle on Guam but it is placid tonight and the Japs are somewhere beyond.

Down the hills from Alifan are the tents of defense and security outfits. The solid green of canvas and the deep red of the soil make a strong color texture. And quite close at hand is a cemetery full of white wooden crosses.

In the camp next to ours, men are heating their canned rations and coffee over small yellow fires. Some have begun already to secure their tents and ponchos and shelter halves against the heavy unpredictable showers which fall in Guam's rainy season. One man has made a dwelling of corrugated roofing metal which was blown off somebody's house by our preliminary bombing or shelling.

* * *

Bill McGaffin (Chicago Daily News), Wilfred Burchett (London Daily Express), and I were fortunate enough to be taken under the hospitable wing of the prospective island commander and we have had at least one hot meal a day since shortly after arriving on Guam. Supper chow tonight is beef and vegetable hash, canned peas, fried dehydrated potatoes, hot biscuits (Wil calls them scones), coffee, and canned pears. We never realized that canned fruit could be so delicious.

Ours is not the only camp now serving hot chow. The Navy Construction Battalion outfit which offered us foxhole space on our first night in Guam had hot chow almost immediately. Early hot chow and showers are among the things for which the Seabees are famous. Now, there are big open-air kitchens at many places along the beach road.

It's a little like a boarding-house around our supper table in the evening, with everyone telling about his day's work. In our case, the day's work has been war. The civil affairs people are full of the problems of dealing with more native refugees than they ever expected would turn up so soon. The doctor says, "I'll bet I handled 400 cases today. Never sat down. Tomorrow, we'll have a field hospital." The housing officer wonders where on earth he's going to get 400 extra shelter halves. (I learned later that the Army 77th Division donated them.)

* * *

The air liaison officer is elated because the landing strip on Orote Peninsula—not long since a bloody battleground—will shortly be ready for full-scale traffic. The Marine engineers have done a fine job.

We correspondents tell what we've been doing up at the front all day and report on the progress of the battle. By the time everyone has heard everyone else out and the late-comers have eaten, twilight is almost gone. We take our mess gear to the kitchen, wash it out in the soapy water can, rinse it in the sterilization boiler, and hang up the aluminum utensils to dry.

After that, we undress and anoint ourselves with mosquito repellent. It is odorless, so we can't smell it, but we trust that the mosquitoes can. The big guns which lived in the next lot moved today and it is quiet this evening for the first time. We climb into our cots, although it is only 8 o'clock. And we talk away a bit of the long night's darkness. — JOHN BEAUFORT

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